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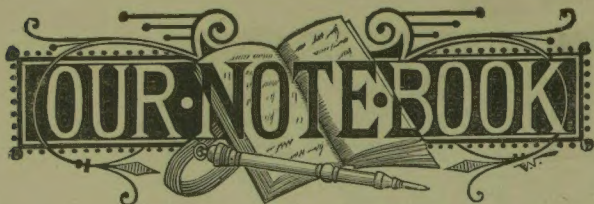
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1885.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



"Our Party is bound up with the maintenance of the Established and Endowed Churches of this island."

LORD SALISBURY ADDRESSING THE CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATIONS AT NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.



The jubilee year of Queen Victoria's reign is close upon us, and already various suggestions are being made for a suitable commemoration of the happy event. Looking back over the history of England, we see that only two other Sovereigns of Great Britain have ever been spared to reign so long. Edward III. was a minor when he succeeded to the Throne in 1327, and his reign lasted till 1377. George III. was sixty years King of England, but some sad intervals of mental illness necessitated a Regency. So that in fact Queen Victoria stands alone in the annals of English history as the Sovereign who has reigned longest, and certainly the nation will do well to celebrate the year of jubilee with becoming festivities. In October, 1809, the English people kept the jubilee of George III., and the records of the day are interesting. We read that in every parish church and chapel, as well as in the Dissenting places of worship, the day (Oct. 25) began with a special service of Thanksgiving. The Lord Mayor of London, in a coach-and-six, with all the Corporation and great officers of state, attended a service at St. Paul's Cathedral. The Jewish congregations held services in their synagogues. The King and the Royal family were at Windsor Castle, and attended Divine service in the Royal chapel at half-past eight in the morning, after which the Queen gave a grand fête at Frogmore, where vast preparations had been made for the reception of fifteen hundred guests. Triumphant arches at Windsor and in the neighbourhood attracted crowds during the day; a large ox was roasted whole in Bachelor's Acre; salutes were fired during the day; and at half-past nine the gardens at Frogmore were illuminated, and the Queen and Royal family received the company. The King's health did not permit of his being present. Throughout the kingdom there was general rejoicing: hungry were fed, naked were clothed; debtors were discharged from prison; pardon to all deserters from the Fleet was freely given, whether or no they returned to the service; deserters from the Army were also pardoned, if they returned to duty within two months; promotions in the two services were gazetted; and both rich and poor feasted and rejoiced. Surely in the year 1886 the people of England will have still more cause to rejoice and offer thanksgiving for the long and happy reign of Queen Victoria, and pray for its long continuance.

When a celebrated painter was asked by a friend how he mixed his colours, he replied, "With brains, Sir." Our age is an exacting one, and there is more general need of brains now than in Sir Godfrey Kneller's time. Sir Lyon Playfair, in a recent speech, affirmed that the competition among the nations of the world was a competition of intellect, and he urged the necessity of giving the children in primary schools a taste for scientific subjects. The danger is lest, in the effort to give an intellectual taste or to cram the little ones with facts, we destroy the freshness and vivacity of childhood. Many medical men consider that children's brains are taxed far too much already. Certainly it would be an irreparable loss if, by giving our boys and girls more head-work, and thereby made them more knowing, we lessened in any degree their simplicity and joyousness.

The Saturday half-holiday, as all the world knows, has not as yet been extended to bank managers and bank clerks. An effort is now being made to close London banks at one p.m., and, as the change proposed would hurt few persons, if any, and benefit a large number, it is to be hoped it will prove successful. Saturday has hitherto been the day on which merchants' and brokers' payments fall due; but this is a matter of arrangement, and "prompt day," as it is called, might as well be at the beginning of the week as at the end. No doubt custom is against this proposal, and no doubt, too, it may cause inconvenience at first; but the advantages of the change are evident, and the boon of the half-holiday will reach beyond the class it is primarily intended to serve.

If there is one volume less fitted for purposes of illustration than another it is, perhaps, the Book of Common Prayer. The invention of modern artists has, however, produced a Pictorial Prayer Book with 600 wood engravings, and this is by no means the first time that the attempt has been made to illustrate one of the most popular works in the language. A copy published in 1711, and "adorned with fifty-five new historical cuts," contains a majestic portrait of "Her Britannic Majesty Queen Anne," regally attired; and "most wonderful wonderful, and yet again wonderful," are the remainder of the illustrations. They are, doubtless, meant to excite a feeling of reverence; but, unfortunately, the sense of the ludicrous is stronger, and we are forced to laugh when we ought to be serious. A Prayer Book, more pretentious in appearance, was published in the early years of this century, the illustrations of which are very affecting. There is a sentimental-looking clergyman baptising a baby; there is another, with a wig on, marrying a couple of fools; and there is the representation of a funeral which adds not a little to the bitterness of death. On the whole, we think that the Prayer Book, like beauty, is better unadorned.

The other day Miss Phoebe West, who had been "upset," as she expressed it, jumped into the Thames from the Victoria Embankment; whereupon Police-Constable Gaskell, who does not appear to have been at all "upset," jumped in after her and saved the life she had attempted to throw away. Everybody must agree with Mr. Flowers, the Police Magistrate, who "commended the policeman, and expressed a hope that his conduct would be brought under the notice of the Commissioners." One may even go farther, and hope that the Commissioners will not be content to have the conduct simply brought under their notice.

"E. V. B.," the compiler of that exceedingly pretty book, "Ros Rosarum ex Horto Poetarum" (E. Stock), gives Martial's charming lines on sending a wreath of roses to a friend in a literal prose translation. A poetical version appeared a few years ago, which might have suited the purpose better:—

Thou, happy rose, I freely send
To deck the temples of my friend;
When white they are, wreathed may they be
As now, but not too soon, by thee.
Go, dainty rose, by Venus blest,
If thou my prayer rememberest.

"E. V. B.'s" collection does not contain a graceful little poem by Lenau, which has been thus translated in a published volume of English poetry:—

Roses, roses gathering,
Roses of the rarest;
How I would that I might bring
Them to thee, my fairest!

But, ere I had carried them
Far, to thee retreating,
Every rose had fled the stem,
For the rose is fleeting.

Further from his love to stray,
Be not Love persuaded,
Than the hand of lover may
Bear the rose unfaded;

Than the nightingale doth bring
Straws and sedges nestward,
Or her music, vibrating,
Wanders from the westward.

The portraits of Cardinal Newman in the October number of *Merry England* do not include one exceedingly interesting picture, which it is to be hoped is not lost. About thirty years ago, Miss Harriet Fourdrinier, niece of the Cardinal's mother, and authoress of "Our New Parish," was in possession of a beautiful family group, painted on copper, at an early date in this century, and representing Cardinal Newman's parents with their young family around them. We speak from recollection, and are not quite sure whether the Fourdrinier family may not also, or chiefly, have been represented. But the picture was, in any case, one of unusual merit and interest; and it will be a subject of satisfaction if this notice of it, even if inaccurate, should lead to its being traced.

It is rather unfortunate for the West of England farmers that now, for the first season for several years they have a plentiful apple crop, cider should have gone out of fashion. Yet it seems that this at one time favourite beverage commands comparatively little or no sale; its value in the market has fallen so low that it does not fetch enough to cover the cost of making; and orchards that this year yield double the crop of two years ago do not produce so much in money as they did at their worst. Nor is the deterioration confined to England. Although the gales in September, throughout certain regions in Brittany and Normandy, decimated the apple crop, there is still left more cider than the French apple-growers can dispose of, or even find casks for.

Monday next, Oct. 19, is the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the first appearance of probably the greatest of England's actors, David Garrick. He appeared at the old theatre in Goodman's-fields, in "a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, divided into two parts"; for which places could be obtained "at the Fleece Tavern, near the Theatre." The announcement of Garrick's introduction to the British public is worth reproducing, if only to afford a comparison between the quaint wording of the playbills of a by-gone day and the florid composition of those of the present. It ran as follows:—

N.B.—Between the two parts of the Concert will be presented an Historical Play, called the Life and Death of
KING RICHARD THE THIRD,
containing the distresses of
King Henry VI.,
the artful Acquisition of the Crown by
King Richard,
the Murder of the young King Edward V.
and his Brother in the Tower,
the Landing of the Earl of Richmond,
and the Death of King Richard in the memorable Battle of Bosworth Field,
being the last that was fought between the Houses of York and Lancaster.
With many other true historical passages.
The part of King Richard by a Gentleman
(who never appeared on any Stage).

Then follows a list of the other persons of the drama, and an announcement of entertainments in dancing, &c., and the playbill terminates thus:—

To which will be added a Ballad Opera, of One Act, called
THE VIRGIN UNMASK'D.

The part of Lucy by Miss Hippisley.
Both of which will be performed gratis by persons for their diversion.
The Concert will begin exactly at Six o'clock.

There are no names of managers, no extracts from press notices, no advertisements of refreshment contractors; the costumier, wig-maker, and gas-man remained unknown to the audience! *Autres temps, autres mœurs.*

Education is progressing apace, and example is being added to precept for the benefit of the young idea. Here is Mr. William George Letts, a "tutor," who has been "committed for trial" at Hove, Brighton, "on the charge of obtaining food and lodging by (falsely) representing himself to be a clergyman." Perhaps he keeps a journal; if so, his edition of "Letts's Diary" would be worth seeing.

The odium incurred by Mr. Brodrick-Cloete for venturing to consult his own convenience and judgment as to "scratching" his celebrated horse Paradox for the Cambridgeshire, reminds one that a race-horse (if it be a good one) does not belong to its owner but to the betting fraternity. As long as this is the case, it is hopeless to expect much improvement in the moral condition of the Turf. No wonder it should be rumoured that Mr. Brodrick-Cloete, after his short experience of public horse-racing, attended though it has been by unprecedented success, has taken umbrage at his treatment, and has determined to "cut the concern" rather than suffer himself and his horses to be regarded and used as simple instruments of gambling. But it is only rumour as yet.

It would be an interesting addition to the next work on cookery if the author would give some ideas as to the appearance and disappearance of various articles of food. For instance, grouse it would seem, though now common, were scarcely, if at all, known in England, at all events in the south, a hundred and thirty years ago. The heath-cock, to which allusion is frequently made, could only be the Black-cock, and its mate the grey hen, for housewives were warned to see that their legs are smooth. On the other hand, many varieties of fish have disappeared from our tables, if not from our shores. Possibly, some of them are now known by different names; but others, like the loach, tench, and certain other fresh-water products, are only regarded as the source of sport, not as articles of food.

The sketches of American life and manners given by Mr. Henry James have, it is well known, found less favour among his own countrymen than with us. As a rule, he is so delicately flattering to our *amour-propre* that we are little disposed to quarrel with his estimate of our American cousins. It seems, however, that his recent work, "The Bostonians," which is now appearing in his own country, has drawn some indignant protests from local critics. One of his characters, Basil Rawson, comes from the South, and apparently so far adapts himself to the ways of Boston life and conversation, that he makes use of such ejaculations as "Lord, you must have had a happy life!" Such an expression in the mouth of a mere Northerner, or an American corrupted by European travel, might be admissible; but the organs of the South protest against its being assigned to a Southern gentleman, as being too inelegant and too irreverent ever to have issued from his mouth. Surely, then, such books as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "A Fool's Errand" are libels upon the refined race whose manners they pretended to delineate.

Enormous as is the increase of the population of the United States, it has not entirely realised the anticipations entertained near the beginning of this century. M. Barbé-Marbois, who had himself been in America, estimated in his memoir on the treason of Benedict Arnold, published in 1816, that the population of the States would amount by 1886 to sixty-nine millions of souls. Although the area of the States has been more than doubled, the population in 1880 was only fifty millions. Allowing the ratio of increase to have since continued the same as during the decade preceding 1880, the population would now be about fifty-eight millions, or eleven millions less than the estimate of M. Barbé-Marbois.

There are always two sides to a question, though it be about a "milk walk" only, as the "official" explanation, lately published, of the reasons for "evicting" the holders of stalls in St. James's Park will testify. It is evident that the holders of these stalls were not nearly so "injured" and "oppressed" as some of them made out; indeed, it is doubtful whether their treatment was not better than their deserts.

Overwork, whether accompanied by overpay or not (and it very often is not), is to be deprecated in all walks of life for reasons of which some are obvious; others will readily occur on reflection. What was said, therefore, by Mr. Macliver, M.P., who presided at the first session of this year's "annual meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants," is deserving of general and particular attention. It is distressing to learn, on his authority, that "the cases of overwork recently published could all be verified," and it is appalling to find, on the same authority, that "out of 14,000 men engaged in shunting, more than a thousand were killed, and 9256 injured, in the ten years ending last year"; though it is not to overwork, but to a bad system of "coupling," that these accidents are attributed. Perhaps the men themselves are even more to blame than the "coupling"; perhaps the slaughter is due to that familiarity which breeds contempt, a foolish contempt, like that of the miner who will persist in using a naked light. As regards overwork, moreover, there is certainly too great a tendency nowadays to agitate for "all play and no work," or at any rate for "Saturday half-holidays" and "Bank holidays" and "early closing" and so on, and to forget that for the majority of us very hard labour (even if we have not committed any legal crime) is the sole condition of life. There can be no doubt, however, that railway servants' hard labour would be too long sometimes, even if they had committed a crime; and many of us will be inclined to agree with Mr. Macliver in thinking that some men drawn from the ranks of railway servants might well be employed "to act as railway inspectors under the Board of Trade."

Now that Sir G. C. Lewis and the industrious Mr. Thoms are no more, we may all live as long as ever we can, though we should reach a hundred years and upwards. This privilege appears to have been exercised to the full by Mr. William Grant, a small farmer near Newry, who is reported to have died on the 5th inst., "at the great age of 107," and who, moreover, had been "working in the fields," it is said, "within the last two months."

Apropos of "great age," such as one hundred years or so, there is "now living at 2, Clowes-court, Jackson-street, London-road, Manchester," it appears, a Mrs. Drake, who was "present on the field of Waterloo as a nurse," who turned one hundred on the 27th ult., and, nevertheless, "can see to read without the aid of glasses." Let advertising opticians make a note of this fact—if it be a fact.

The season of billiards began last week with a match (at the Billiard Hall, Argyll-street) between Mr. "Champion" Roberts (conceding 3000 points out of 10,000) and Mr. "Would-be-Champion" T. Taylor, for a silver cup, which was won by Mr. Roberts with some 300 or 400 points to spare.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

It was not until late on Friday night that the definite results of the election in the Department of the Seine were known. Of the thirty-eight candidates only four were elected—Messrs. Edouard Lockroy, Charles Floquet, Anatole De la Forge, and Henri Brisson. For the second trial, on the 18th inst., the different fractions of the Republican party have united on the thirty-four names that received the highest number of votes on the 4th. This union has not been made without considerable wailing on the part of the Moderates, who are naturally not pleased at the idea of having to vote for ex-Communards like M. Roque and M. Hude, or "strikers" like M. Basly. In spite of the counsels to the electors to vote the unique list in its entirety on Sunday, there will be considerable "scratching." The Reactionaries will present their first list, with the exception of Messrs. Paul De Cassagnac, elected in the Gers; Lambert De Saint-Croix, elected in the Landes; Chevreau, elected in the Ardèche; and Godelle, who thinks his chances are better in the Aisne. They hope to elect one or two candidates with the aid of the Moderate Republicans, who will certainly refuse to vote for some of the obscurities that a strange turn of the political wheel has placed among the thirty-four names thought worthy by universal suffrage to represent *la ville lumière*.

There were 304 definite elections on the 4th, divided among 177 Reactionaries and 127 Republicans. The *ballotages*, including the thirty-four in the Department of the Seine, are 270, divided among fifty-five departments. Fourteen departments have named an entire Republican delegation, twenty have elected Reactionaries, and one has a mixed list. Of the fifty-five departments where a second vote is necessary, twenty-seven will elect only a part of the delegation, while the twenty-eight others will elect the entire list. Of the twenty-seven departments submitted to a partial election, sixteen have already chosen only Republicans, eight have named Reactionaries, and three have a mixed representation. Of the 270 second elections, 104 will take place in the twenty-seven departments where the delegation is already partly chosen, and 166 will be held in the twenty-eight others. In forty-nine of the fifty-five departments there will be Reactionary lists, and in all but three departments the union among Republicans has been made. In five or six departments where there are no Reactionary tickets the Republicans will be divided as they were on the first ballot.

A report upon the work of the National Mosaic Manufactory since its foundation in 1875 has just been presented to the Minister of Public Instruction. It contains some interesting information. The manufactory was organised ten years ago by several Italian mosaic workers, who were placed at the disposal of the French Government by the Vatican Manufactory. The number of French pupils has been so large that now there is only one Italian employed, and the progress made by the French artists is such that their work is equal in excellence to that of their Italian competitors.

The Gobelins manufactory is to be rebuilt next year. According to the plans, there will be in the new construction a school of design, in addition to the usual exhibition, working, and dyeing rooms.

M. Edouard Hervé, editor of the *Soleil*, stands as candidate for the seat of the late Duke of Noailles at the French Academy. The annual public meeting will be held on Nov. 19, when M. Maxime Du Camp will give the address on the Monthau prize of virtue. The reception of M. Joseph Bertrand by M. Pasteur will take place in December, and in January M. Ludovic Halévy will be welcomed by M. Pailleron. No date has yet been fixed for the election of members in place of Edmond About, the Duke of Noailles, and Victor Hugo.

The funeral of M. Emile Perrin, for fourteen years administrator of the Comédie Française, took place at the Trinity Church, this morning, and was attended by a very large concourse. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Got and Delaunay, of the Comédie Française; M. Kaempfen, Director of the Beaux Arts; Camille Doucet, of the French Academy; M. Bouguereau, of the Institute; Sardou, Halenzier, and Ambroise Thomas. At the church ceremony the solos were sung by M. Faure and M. Talazac. At the grave, in Montmartre cemetery, addresses were made by M. Kaempfen, M. Bouguereau, M. Albert Delpit, M. Halenzier, and M. Alexandre Dumas.

M. Perrin's death has caused a renewal of the discussion about the management of the Comédie Française. During his administration the theatre was very successful from a pecuniary point of view, but he was thought to have neglected the ancient repertory, and to have given too much attention to modern pieces that offered a chance for the display of his masterly qualities as a stage-setter, without always caring whether these pieces were of sufficient literary excellence for the first theatre in France. There is a demand from a large class for a return to the strict letter of the Moscow decree, which provides for a greater representation of classical pieces. That the theatre can make money with the ancient repertory is shown by the fact that "Tartuffe," which is now played two or three times a week by the leading members of the company, draws full houses. Other critics think that the Français is run on a bad system; that it ought to be either entirely managed by the State or by private enterprise, and not conducted, as it now is, by the Government and a private company combined. It is not likely that any radical change will be made at present, and candidates for M. Perrin's succession are already mentioned. There are two serious competitors for the vacant post—M. Jules Claretie and M. Henry Fouquier, with the chances in favour of the first-named.

The only novelty at the theatres is the "Petit Chaperon Rouge," an operette which has been brought out at the Nouveautés. The piece is a little better than the average operette of the past year. The libretto is bright, and the music is one of the best scores that M. Gaston Serpette has written. At the Gymnase the "Maître de Forges" has finally been withdrawn, and Mallefille's "Mères Repenties" revived. This piece dates from 1858; at that epoch it appeared to be too realistic, and now it seems tame, after some of the highly-seasoned plays we have had during the past few years. It will be given only a short time, for Ferrier's new comedy, "The Doctress," is about ready. The production of Zola's "Germinal," now in rehearsal at the Châtelet, has been forbidden by the censorship. Faure, after a concert tour in France, will go to St. Petersburg, where he has never yet sung. Massenet's "Cid" is promised, at the Grand Opera, on Nov. 20. Madame Jouassin has consented to remain at the Français for two more years. Saturday night is soon to be made a fashionable subscription-night at the Opéra Comique. M. Jules Lemaitre succeeds M. Weiss as theatrical critic of the *Débats*.

King Alfonso yesterday week presided over a Council of Ministers, at which Señor Canovas expressed a hope that he would soon be able to announce a happy termination of the difficulty between Germany and Spain, on the basis of mutual concessions. But the German note to Spain on the subject of the Caroline Islands has caused great disappointment. The

German Government reject the Spanish pretensions over both the Pelew and the Caroline groups of islands, and reserve the question of the prior occupation of Yap by Spain until information has been received from the commander of the gun-boat on the spot.—The cholera having for some days totally disappeared from Madrid, a service of thanksgiving was celebrated on Wednesday in one of the principal churches. In most of the towns of Spain the epidemic has abated.

Violent storms have swept over Switzerland, causing considerable destruction of property and some loss of life.

In the Danish Folkething on Monday the Left brought forward a motion to refuse to recognise the Provisional Financial Law decreed by the Government last year, owing to the inability of the two Houses of the Rigsdag to agree on the Budget, and the resolution was eventually adopted.

The Austrian Emperor on Sunday afternoon paid a farewell visit to Count de Robilant, the Italian Ambassador, prior to the latter's departure for Rome to take up his new post as Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Count left in the evening. Nearly all the Ambassadors, the foreign Ministers, Count Kalnoky, and Herr Von Kallay were present at the station to take leave of his Excellency.—The Croatian Diet has rejected the motion to impeach the Ban for his action in handing over certain archives to Hungary.

According to the plan which Germany has proposed for the settlement of the Bulgarian question, and which, it is stated, has the full approval of England, Russia, and Austria, the demands of Greece and Servia are to be rejected, and Turkey is to be advised to be ready, if necessary, to interfere by armed force in the event of either attempting to occupy territory not belonging to it. Another part of the project is the personal union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia under Prince Alexander, provided that United Bulgaria fulfils her financial obligations and recognises the sovereignty of the Sultan. The Turkish authorities at Salonica continue to make large military preparations. Three thousand five hundred men, well armed and equipped, arrived there last week, and more are expected. At the Rustchuk arsenal the work of loading Berdan rifle-cartridges continues uninterruptedly. Seventeen millions of cartridges, which were ordered in Russia and have been already paid for, are expected to reach that arsenal shortly. The crisis in Eastern Europe appears to be increasing in acuteness, and the tidings received from Servia and Greece are unfavourable to a peaceful solution of existing difficulties. Fifteen thousand persons have taken part in demonstrations in Athens in favour of Hellenism. A resolution was passed encouraging the Government to act with energy and firmness. The King of the Hellenes has sent a despatch from Tatoi thanking the people for their patriotic resolutions. It is said that the Sultan and the Ministers are desirous of a peaceful settlement, but that Mussulman sentiment is strongly opposed to any change being imposed on Turkey. The demand of Servia and Greece for compensation and the threat of a rising in Crete have already told on the Porte.

Flood Rock, nine acres in area, which has hitherto obstructed the navigation between Long Island Sound and the East River, New York, was blown up last Saturday morning. The work of tunnelling the rock and storing in it cartridges weighing a total of fourteen tons, has occupied nearly ten years. The spark which exploded this enormous mine was sent along the wire by the little fingers of the daughter, eleven years of age, of the chief engineer. As she touched the key, the breathless spectators, whose eyes were riveted on the visible surface of the doomed rock, heard a dull rumble, accompanied by a seeming sinking of the earth, and then, so sudden that its rise was scarcely perceptible, there stood above the Flood Rock a mighty column of water, nine acres in area, and 200 feet high, with pinnacles of foam and spray piercing still higher, the whole mass looking like a magnificent iceberg of crystal clearness and enormous proportions. For a second it seemed to hang motionless in the air. Then with a crash it collapsed in irregular mountainous foam, casting up acres of spray in all directions, and sending a great wave splashing against the shores. It is stated that the result is quite satisfactory.—The death of Cardinal McCloskey, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, is announced in a telegram from New York. He was born in Brooklyn, on March 20, 1810. On the death of Archbishop Hughes, Cardinal McCloskey was installed Archbishop of New York. He was raised to the dignity of a Cardinal in 1875, and in 1878 the Red Hat was conferred upon him. One of his first acts after the installation in the archiepiscopal see was the opening of the new Provincial Seminary of St. Joseph, giving accommodation for 180 students. He also introduced into the diocese several religious orders.

The *Cape Gazette* proclaims the Governor of the Cape Colony Governor of British Bechuanaland. The appointments of all the officers are vested in him. Mr. Sheppard has been appointed Administrator, Chief Magistrate, and also Deputy Commissioner of the protected territories. The Land Commission consists of Mr. Sheppard (President) and three military officers. Seven other officials have been appointed, all of whom are Englishmen.

A statement that the Hon. Alexander Stuart has been appointed Agent-General of New South Wales in London, was erroneous.

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Lord Wolseley and other officials, visited Woolwich Arsenal on Monday; and, after holding a review of the Artillery on the common, inspected the manufacturing departments and examined the inventions and productions of the year. The Japanese Prince Tamashima, with his suite, were at the arsenal at the time.

Peterborough King's School, which for centuries has been conducted in Beckett's Chapel, in the cathedral precincts, having become too small for the needs of the town, new buildings in the Tudor style have been erected, and were opened on Tuesday by the Dean, in the absence of the Bishop of the diocese. Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Burghley, M.P., and Mr. S. C. Buxton, M.P., were among those present.

It has been recommended by the Bridge House Committee, on the advice of the legal advisers of the Corporation, that as the construction of the proposed new Tower Bridge does not come within the regular duties of Mr. Horace Jones, the City architect, a sum of £30,000 should be paid to Mr. Jones and Mr. Barry, the civil engineer, for their professional services in respect of that project. This sum is to be divided among them in such proportions as they mutually agree upon, they paying their own clerk and superintendents of work.

The twelfth annual provincial meeting of the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom began at Liverpool on Tuesday, there being a large gathering from all parts of the kingdom. The president of the society, Mr. Henry Roscoe, gave the opening address, dealing with recent legal reforms and the proposals now before the country. Papers were read on "Land Reform," "The Free Land League," and "Leasehold Emfranchisement." The land proposals of Mr. Chamberlain were condemned by some speakers, and Mr. Broadhurst's Leasehold Emfranchisement Bill was described as absurd and impracticable. In the evening the members dined together.

LORD SALISBURY AT NEWPORT.

The conference of members of Conservative Associations in South Wales and the border counties, held at Newport, in Monmouthshire, in the early part of last week, was addressed on the Wednesday afternoon by the Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, in a large pavilion erected near the Cattle Market. His Lordship had previously received addresses presented to him by nearly a hundred local associations and political clubs. The great meeting in the pavilion was estimated at nine thousand persons, admitted by ticket; it was presided over by Lord Tredegar; and on the platform beside Lord Salisbury were Lord George Hamilton, M.P., the First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P.; Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P.; and other active members of the Conservative Party. We present an illustration of the scene while Lord Salisbury was speaking. The building was handsomely decorated with festoons of flowers and evergreens, and with mottoes, the most conspicuous of which were, "Success to the Constitutional Cause," and "Welcome, Salisbury, our Illustrious Leader." Ranged round the building, also, were the names of prominent Conservatives, with other appropriate decorations. Great as was the concourse under the pavilion, there were thousands more outside, unable to obtain admittance. Lord Salisbury's speech was of considerable length, entering into a justification of the policy of the Cabinet with regard to Eastern Roumelia and the Turkish Empire, and explaining his views upon Local Government Reform, the integrity of the United Kingdom and of the Empire, the administration of the law in Ireland, with the repression of boycotting, and the project attributed to Mr. Chamberlain of creating small landowners by the aid of public funds to be advanced by local authorities. This scheme he derided, but advocated the free sale, at a fair price, of parochial glebe lands and other property belonging to Church or Charity Trust Corporations, getting rid of the interference of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. He announced further that the Lord Chancellor was prepared to frame a bill for the compulsory registration and easy transfer of all landed property. He disapproved of the proposal to abolish school fees, and denounced the idea of disestablishing the Church of England as the most frightful disaster that could befall this nation. The pavilion was designed by Mr. A. E. Lansdowne, from a plan drawn by the secretary of the Newport Conservative Association, and was erected by Mr. Charles Miles, of Newport.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS JUBILEE.

In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Municipal Corporations Reform Act, to which we referred last week, the "jubilee banquet" took place on Friday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor of York, Alderman Close. He was supported on the right and left by Sir R. Cross, M.P., Earl Granville, Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Mr. George Russell, M.P., Alderman Sir Robert Fowler, Bart., M.P., Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., Mr. Dodds, M.P., Mr. Storey, M.P., the Master Cutler of Sheffield, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Sir Joseph Heron, Town Clerk of Manchester, Sir J. Monckton, Town Clerk of the City of London, and the Mayors, Town Clerks, and other representatives of the principal municipalities of England, making up an assembly exceeding four hundred. We give an illustration of this interesting scene, the Mayors wearing their official badges. The Home Secretary, Sir Richard Cross, proposed the toast of "Success to the Municipal Institutions of England and Wales"; the Lord Mayor of York and the Mayors of Liverpool and Manchester (Alderman D. Radcliffe and Alderman J. J. Harwood) responded. Earl Granville proposed that of "The Mayors and Members of other Municipalities." One of the speakers belonging to the present Conservative Government was Mr. A. J. Balfour, who said he confidently expected that local self-government would now be conferred upon the counties; and that, fifty-one years hence, some President of the Local Government Board might be, perhaps, in that room celebrating the jubilee of the establishment of representative county government. His remote successor then might be able to throw as favourable a retrospect upon it, as they were now taking of the fifty years that had elapsed.

GREAT FIRE IN CLERKENWELL.

The fire in Charterhouse-buildings, near the corner of Aldersgate-street and Wilderness-row (Clerkenwell-road) early in the morning of Thursday week, caused great destruction of property. It broke out in the upper part of the warehouse No. 18, occupied by Messrs. S. Flint and Co., dealers in embroidery, but extended to more than thirty adjacent premises. Ten warehouses in Charterhouse-buildings and four houses in Clerkenwell-road have been almost totally destroyed, while nearly all the rest of Charterhouse-buildings was much damaged, together with ten houses in Clerkenwell-road, and a few others in Goswell-road. The amount of damage, mostly covered by insurance, is estimated at £750,000. It was half-past three o'clock in the morning when the fire was discovered by a policeman outside. When the Fire Brigade engines arrived, the strong wind, shifting in different directions, made it most difficult to prevent the flames spreading. On the opposite side of Clerkenwell-road, the fire attacked the premises of Messrs. May, Roberts, and Co., wholesale druggists, Mr. S. Foley and Messrs. Newland and Potter, collar manufacturers. It reached, in another direction, the back of the premises of Messrs. Haldenstein, shoe-manufacturers, in Goswell-road, and other buildings that way. The fall of the front wall of part of Charterhouse-buildings, in Clerkenwell-road, which took place very suddenly at half-past four o'clock, was a great danger to the firemen at work there, but they happily escaped serious injury. It seemed likely, at one time, that the Foresters' Hall, and even Merchant Taylors' School, in Charterhouse-square, would be endangered; some damage was actually done to the roofs of those buildings. St. Thomas's Church, in Goswell-road, was also threatened, but the fire was gradually subdued by the large force under Captain Shaw, with thirty engines and plenty of water, early in the forenoon. We give an illustration of this disaster in Clerkenwell.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, the open scholarships in science of £130, for candidates under twenty-five years of age, have been awarded to Mr. J. Kerr, B.A., and Mr. Jones, B.A., both of St. John's College, Cambridge (equal); and that of £130, for candidates under twenty years of age, to Mr. A. Stevens. The Jeaffreson Exhibition of £50 has been awarded to Mr. Williamson. At University College, the Entrance Exhibition, of the value of £100, has been awarded to Mr. T. L. Pennell; of the value of £60 to Mr. L. B. Mitra; and of the value of £40 to M. J. J. Macnamara.—The following gentlemen have been awarded open scholarships in natural science at St. Thomas's Medical and Surgical College:—Arthur Francis Stabb, scholarship, £100; Seymour Graves Toller, scholarship, £60. C. R. Box, A. C. Lankester, T. A. Dukes, and M. C. Clutterbuck obtained the number of marks qualifying for a scholarship.



THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA RECEIVING THE BULGARIAN DEPUTATION AT FREDENSBORG, DENMARK.

P. P. Guerdjicoff,
Vice-President of High Court of Justice, Philippopolis.

J. E. Guechoff,
Governor of the Bulgarian Bank at Sofia.

D. Soutcheff,
Advocate, Philippopolis.

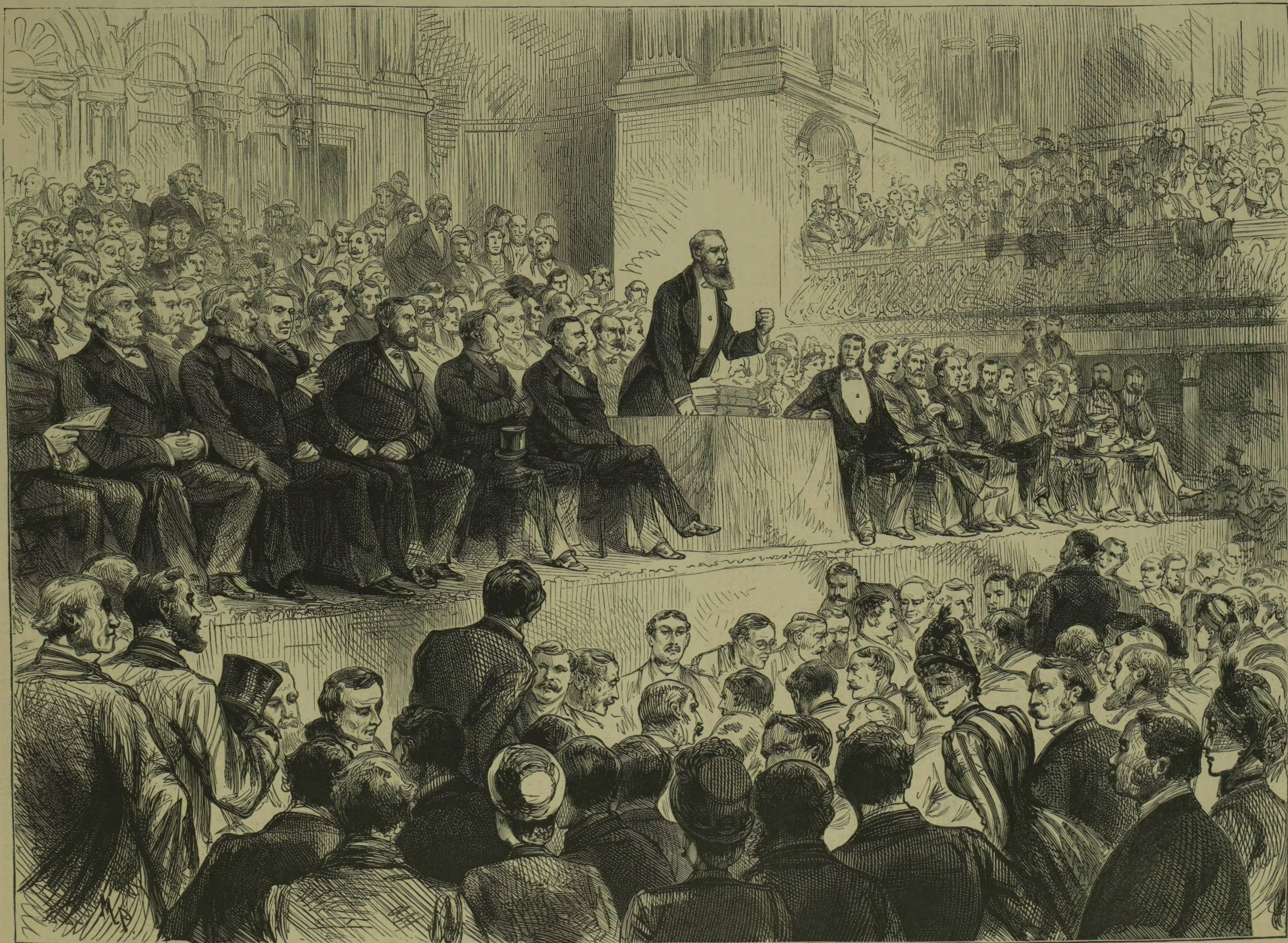


Monsignor Clement,
Metropolitan Archbishop of Tirnovo.

D. Papazoglou,
Merchant of Kazanlik.

MEMBERS OF THE BULGARIAN DEPUTATION AT FREDENSBORG.

THE REVOLUTION IN ROUMELIA.



THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL: GREAT MEETING IN THE FREE-TRADE HALL.

PREPARING FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Both parties of the State are still actively engaged in expounding their views. Most of the chiefs have spoken; but Mr. Gladstone holds back, and his utterance is eagerly waited for. Lord Salisbury, in reply to a Dublin Conservative, announces that the General Election will probably take place about Nov. 17. Cardinal Manning has set forth his views on the policy to be pursued by English Roman Catholics at the approaching election. He appeals to them to maintain the Christian Church, and all legitimate authority, and earnestly advocates the placing of voluntary schools on an equality with those under boards. Among the most pressing questions for legislation he mentions the housing of the poor, the land laws, and the liquor traffic.

Lord Randolph Churchill has issued an address to the electors of the Central Division of Birmingham, which constituency he is contesting in opposition to Mr. Bright. After referring to the failures, both at home and abroad, of the late Administration, Lord Randolph describes the policy of the Conservative party.

Mr. Bright broke silence last Monday on the great question now agitating political society—the General Election and the issues upon which it may turn. Curiously enough, he did not select Birmingham as the scene of action; but appeared on a platform in the village of Street, near Glastonbury, and his primary object was to open Crispin Hall, a building erected to serve as a place of assembly, reading-room, and club chiefly for the cordwainers, who form the principal population of the place. This hall has been built at the expense of his son-in-law, Mr. Clarke. Addressing a large meeting in the hall, Mr. Bright dwelt upon the advantage which Free Trade had conferred upon Somerset and Dorset, as well as upon the entire country. No doubt many people were in favour of free education because people were by instinct favourable to anything which would lessen their expenses and not diminish their advantages. There was a good deal to be said upon the question, but he did not think the payment of the pence for education was a burden from which conscientious parents ought to shrink. He did not desire any new-fangled proposition with regard to land, but he thought the obstructions which the present law placed in the way of the easy transfer and division of land should be removed.—Sir Richard Cross, speaking at Abingdon the same day, said the present was no time for arm-chair politicians. Every constituency in the United Kingdom must hesitate no longer between two opinions.—Lord Derby said what was wanted for the Liberal Party was union, moderation, and energy; and if Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Morley, and Sir Charles Dilke adhered to their statements, such union was impossible. The unity of England, Scotland, and Ireland must be kept intact, and maintained and handed down to their children as that priceless heritage which they desired to preserve at all risks.—Mr. Childers, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressed his constituents at Pontefract. Speaking of the reform of the county government of Great Britain, Mr. Childers said he rejoiced at the immense strides which Lord Salisbury's speech at Newport showed that he had made on this subject. His Lordship doubtless knew what the Liberals were ready to propose, had time allowed, in the last Session of Parliament, and he had shadowed out a workable plan. What they wanted was the leaving to the great towns the entire management of municipal affairs, and the counties should each have what might be called a small Parliament, popularly elected.—The other speakers on Monday were Lord George Hamilton, Mr. E. Stanhope, the Earl of Dunraven, Lord Harris, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett—all on the Conservative side.

On Tuesday Mr. W. H. Smith and Lord Algernon Percy took farewell of the old constituency of Westminster, and gave addresses on political affairs, in response to a resolution thanking them for their past services. Mr. Smith, in the course of his speech, expressed the opinion that there was great scope for an improved administration of the great spending departments of the State, and promised, on behalf of himself and the First Lord of the Admiralty, if returned to power, to devote their attention to this subject.—Sir Charles Dilke, in the course of a speech at Halifax, reviewed the history of local government legislation, and gave a minute sketch of the reform scheme which would probably be proposed to Parliament in the event of a Liberal Government being returned to power.—Resolutions were adopted at the annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance, held at Manchester, calling on the electors to vote only for candidates who support the direct veto of a community in dealing with the liquor traffic.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., in response to numerous addresses of welcome presented to him at Kildare on Sunday evening, called attention to the triumphant progress of the principles of the National League during the past four years, and said the Land Act must ere long be again amended, and a further reduction of rents be brought about. He advised the landlords to sell at low prices under the Purchase Act, for if they held out for high prices the time would come when they would get nothing at all. He denied that he had encouraged boycotting. At the county of Cork National League Convention, on Sunday, 1000 delegates, clerical and lay, being present—under the presidency of Mr. Parnell—the following were unanimously selected to represent seven county divisions:—Mr. Leamy, M.P., Waterford; Dr. Joseph Kenny; Mr. W. J. Lane, butter merchant; Alderman Hooper, journalist; Dr. Tanner, James Flynn, and Mr. James Gilhooly. Mr. Parnell congratulated the convention on having selected candidates unanimously, and said their action would be a splendid example to Ireland. A Convention was held in Dublin on Tuesday to select two candidates for the county. Mr. Parnell presided; and Mr. J. J. Clancy, of the *Nation* newspaper, and Sir Thomas H. Grattan Esmonde were selected.

The Lord Mayor and Mr. Hubbard, having been selected by the City of London Conservative Association as candidates for the City, have accepted the invitation; and Mr. Alderman Cotton intimates his intention of seeking re-election.

A correspondence has taken place between Mr. Gladstone and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in reference to a statement made by Sir Michael at Salisbury that the late Government had determined to relinquish the boycotting clauses of the Crimes Act because they had been found incapable of effecting their object. Mr. Gladstone wrote to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, pointing out that if he was not misreported he was in error. Sir Michael replied that in regard to the intentions of the late Government he had been misinformed, that he regretted the error, and readily assented to its correction by the publication of the correspondence.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to Principal Rainy, of Edinburgh, on the subject of Disestablishment, in the course of which he states that since 1879 he has endeavoured constantly to leave the question of Disestablishment in Scotland to be dealt with as a Scottish question by the Scottish public, and that it is not for him without presumption either to force it forward or to hold it back. He remarks that he has simply adhered to the mode of action indicated by Lord Hartington some years ago, and in regard to what he describes as local Disestablishment, he has nowhere attempted to fix a time or to recommend a course for the action of bodies or of persons.

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The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1884-5; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past forty-two years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

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DEATH.

On Tuesday, the 6th inst., at Leamington, T. G. Waterhouse, Esq., of Sunnyfield, Hampstead-heath, and formerly of Adelaide, South Australia, in his 75th year.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Lessees and Managers, Mr. E. RUSSELL and Mr. G. F. BASHFORD. DARK DAYS, by J. Conyns Carr and Hugh Conway. EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock. Mr. H. Beerboom Tree, Mr. C. Sugden, Mr. R. Pateman, Mr. E. Maurice, Mr. I. B. Durham, Mr. Forbes Dawson, &c., and Mr. Barrymore; Miss Lydia Foote, Miss Helen Forsyth, Miss Lingard. Booking Office open Ten to Five. No fees.

COURT THEATRE.—Lessees and Managers, Mr. JOHN CLAYTON and Mr. ARTHUR CECIL. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, THE MAGISTRATE, by A. W. Pinero. Mr. Alfred Bishop, Mr. H. Eversfield, Mr. Fred. Kerr, Mr. Chevalier, Mr. Cape, and Mr. Arthur Cecil; Mrs. John Wood, Miss Norreys, Miss La Costa, and Miss Marion Terry. Preceded by TWENTY MINUTES UNDER AN UMBRELLA. Box-Office hours, Eleven till Five. No Fees of any kind. Doors open at 7.45. MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open at Two.

THE PRINCE'S THEATRE, Coventry-street, W. Lighted by Electricity. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE. EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, THE CASTING VOTE. Followed by, at Nine, the very successful Farcical Play, in Three Acts, by R. C. Carton and Cecil Raleigh, called THE GREAT PINK PEARL. For Cast, see daily papers. Doors open at 7.10, commence at 7.30. Carriages at Eleven. Box-Office open Eleven till Five. Seats may be booked by letter, telegram, or telephone (3700). MATINEE OF GREAT PINK PEARL, SATURDAY, OCT. 24, at Three. Preceded by Comedietta at 2.15. Doors open at Two. Mr. Edgar Bruce as Anthony Sheen. Business Manager and Treasurer, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Mr. WILSON BARRETT, Lessee and Manager. EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, a New Play, by Henry A. Jones and Wilson Barrett, entitled HOODMAN BLIND. Produced under the sole direction of Mr. Wilson Barrett. Messrs. Wilson Barrett, E. S. Willard, C. Cooper, E. Price, G. Walton, C. Hudson, C. Fulton, Evans, Bernage, El Joff, Barrington, &c., and George Barrett; Miss Eastlake, Mesdames Huntley, Cooke, Clitherow, &c. Prices: Private Boxes, 21s. to 49s.; Stalls, 10s.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Upper Boxes, 3s. Box-Office, 9.30 to Five. No fees. Business Manager, Mr. J. H. Cobbe. MORNING PERFORMANCE OF HOODMAN BLIND EVERY SATURDAY at Two.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING. EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, OLIVIA, by W. G. Wills. Dr. Primrose, Mr. Henry Irving; Olivia, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open Ten to Five, where seats can be looked in advance or by letter or telegram.

BRISTOL TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL. Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. President—H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G. COLSTON HALL, OCT. 20, 21, 22, and 23, 1885.

FOUR MORNING CONCERTS—BELSHAZZAR. Handel; ELIJAH, Mendelssohn; FAUST, Berlioz; MESSIAH, Handel. THREE GRAND EVENING CONCERTS. Including "Triumph-lied" (Brahms), "Hero and Leander" (Lloyd); Finale, "Loreley" (Mendelssohn). Symphonies: Beethoven's C Minor, Dvorak in D; Overtures, &c. Madama Albani, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Madame Trebelli, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. J. Maas, Mr. H. Piercy, Mr. R. Hilton, Mr. Worlock, and Mr. Santley. BAND AND CHORUS—480 PERFORMERS. Conductor—MR. CHARLES HALLÉ.

Applications for Tickets, which should in all cases be accompanied by a remittance, may be made to HENRY COOKE, Esq., Hon. Sec., Colston Hall, Bristol. Cheques to be made payable to the Treasurer, G. W. EDWARDS, Esq. Programmes now ready.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1885, THE

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS

Celebrated the COMMENCEMENT of THEIR TWENTY-FIRST YEAR AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL, where they have given NINE PERFORMANCES PER WEEK, in one continuous season, since Sept. 13, 1865. The occasion was duly celebrated by the introduction of AN ENTIRELY NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME. Tickets and places may be secured at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from 9.30 till Seven.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME, which will be repeated at every performance. Everybody should be present at Mr. G. W. Moore's (assisted by his daughter, Miss Victoria Moore) Prestigious Seance and Marvellous Feats of Legendenain.

ANNO DOMINI, THE SEARCH FOR BEAUTY, and "The Chosen Five," by EDWIN LONG, R.A. These celebrated Pictures, with other Works, are ON VIEW at the GALLERIES, 108, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORÉ'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six daily. 1s.

THE BRIGHTON SEASON.—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Also Trains in connection from Kensington, Chelsea, &c. Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets, at Cheap Rates. Available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton. Pullman Drawing-Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton. Through Bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

BRIGHTON EVERY WEEK-DAY.—A First-Class Cheap Train from Victoria 10.0 a.m. Day Return Tickets 12s. 6d., including Pullman Car; available to return by the 6.45 p.m. Pullman Express-Train, or by any later Train.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—First-Class Cheap Trains from Victoria 10.45 a.m. and 12.50 p.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s. A Pullman Drawing-Room Car is run in the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.40 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 12s., available by these Trains only.

BRIGHTON.—THE GRAND AQUARIUM.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.40 and 11.40 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction; and from London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at East Croydon. Day Return Fare—1st Class, Half-a-Guinea, including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, see Time-Book, to be obtained at Victoria, London Bridge, or any other Station; and at the following Branch Offices, where Tickets may also be obtained:—West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circle, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; Hay's Agency, Cornhill; and Cook's and Langdale-circus Office. (By Order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

MONTE CARLO.—SUMMER SEASON. The series of the Extraordinary Musical Entertainments having terminated with the Winter Season, the usual Concerts, directed by Mr. Romeo Accursi, will be continued daily until further notice.

SEA-BATHING AT MONACO.

Villas and Private Houses and Apartments for every taste, and at every price. The beach, like that of Trouville, is covered with the softest sand, and at the Grand Hôtel des Bains comfortable apartments, with board, for families, can be had at reasonable prices.

THE REVOLUTION IN ROUMELIA.

We are indebted to Mr. Henry Fawcett, the British Consul-General at Constantinople, for a Sketch of the scene at Philippopolis, the capital of Eastern Roumelia, on the 21st ult., when Prince Alexander I. of Bulgaria, with his Staff, coming from Timovo, arrived in the town, and was received by the commander of the native provincial troops, amidst a very enthusiastic population. We now learn from Philippopolis that the Sultan has told Prince Alexander's representative, at Constantinople, that he might sanction the appointing of the Prince as Governor-General of Roumelia on condition that the tribute of both countries was secured as a joint liability. On the other hand, the people of Eastern Roumelia ask for a revision of the Constitution by a National Assembly. Some of the Bulgarian officers have returned here from Russia, and have been appointed to various branches of the service. The recently organised battalions and all the volunteer corps took the oath of allegiance to Prince Alexander on Friday week. Up to the present no volunteers from Russia have arrived in Eastern Roumelia.

The Porte has represented to the Ambassadors the danger which would arise from a revolution in Serbia, since the agitation would be communicated to Montenegro, Bosnia, and the Herzegovina, thus drawing Austria and Russia into the conflict. The Ottoman Government justifies its demand for disarmament, addressed to the Servian Government, as necessary for the peace of Europe. The attitude of Servia and of Greece has compelled the Porte to call out an increased number of reserves, who are arriving from all parts, to be stationed on the Bulgarian and Servian frontiers. There are already eight thousand men at Mustapha Pasha, eleven thousand at Adrianople, and the same number in other parts of Thrace. In Macedonia there are fifteen thousand men, and twelve thousand at Kossovo. In all the European provinces of the Turkish Empire, the total number of men is one hundred and twenty thousand, and thirty thousand more are on their way.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE BULGARIANS.

The Bulgarian deputation, which a few days ago had an audience of the Czar at Fredensborg Castle, near Copenhagen, is the subject of two of our Illustrations. M. Soutcheff, a lawyer, of Philippopolis, and one of the members of the Deputation, has given the following description of their reception by the Czar:—

"We arrived," he says, "on October the 2nd at Fredensborg Castle, and as the Czar at that moment was in Copenhagen, we first waited on M. De Giers. The Russian Foreign Minister gave us a most cordial reception, in the course of which he informed us that our audience with the Czar had been fixed for the following day. For our interview with his Majesty we were conveyed in Danish Court carriages to the Palace of Fredensborg. The Czar, who appeared in ordinary dark civil attire, was accompanied only by the Danish Court Marshal. The Bulgarian Metropolitan, Clement, acting as the spokesman of the party, addressed the Czar in the Slavonic language, and begged his Majesty graciously to overlook the events of Sept. 18, and to cherish the same feelings of benevolence towards the Bulgarian people as were manifested by his deceased father, whom the Bulgarian nation always called 'The Liberator.' In conclusion, we begged his Majesty to be pleased to continue to act as our gracious Protector. In his reply the Czar said, 'I deeply regret the events of Sept. 18. I shall act in harmony with the Signatory Powers to the Berlin Treaty. I trust, however, that they will recognise the *fait accompli* created in Bulgaria. I hope, indeed, that no Power will raise an objection to that course; but I earnestly warn you to abstain from any agitation whatever, especially in Macedonia.' After he had concluded, the Czar permitted the Metropolitan to introduce his colleagues. His Majesty asked each of us about our social position and personal affairs, and finally graciously bade us all farewell. The audience, during which Prince Alexander's name was not even mentioned, either by us or by the Czar, lasted just forty minutes. Upon its conclusion we again called on M. De Giers, who at a later hour returned our visit."

The group of the Bulgarian deputies is copied from a photograph by M. T. Michelsen, of Vesoul, France, who was at Copenhagen.

Earl Fortescue distributed the prizes at the Devon County School, West Buckland, last week; and a testimonial of the value of £250 was presented to Mr. A. Martin, the secretary.

The Law Courts will be reopened on Monday, the 26th inst., instead of Saturday, the 24th inst., which is the first day of the Michaelmas sittings.

The Prince of Wales has appointed Monday, Nov. 9—his Royal Highness's birthday—for the official closing of the International Inventions Exhibition.

The Dundee Town Council have unanimously agreed to offer the freedom of the town to the Duke of Argyll on the occasion of his visit to Dundee, on Nov. 12, to open the Armitstead course of lectures.

A largely-attended public meeting was held in St. James's Hall on the 8th inst., in connection with London Municipal Reform. Mr. J. B. Firth, M.P., presided. Resolutions urging the necessity of Municipal Reform were spoken to by Lord Hobhouse and Mr. Bradlaugh, and unanimously adopted.

Southend was gaily decorated on the 8th inst. in honour of the presentation of a life-boat, the gift of the late Mrs. Frances Smith, of Lisheen, in the county of Cork. A procession, consisting of the various local institutions, met the boat at the station and paraded the streets of the town. After suitable addresses had been delivered the boat was launched, and performed several evolutions in a heavy sea.

At a recent meeting of the Court of Common Council, a petition was presented from tenants of shops and stands in the London Central Fish Market, praying for inquiry as to the desirability of making the market a general market for the sale of all kinds of provisions. After some discussion the matter was referred to the Markets Committee. Incidentally, it was stated that £450,000 had been sunk upon the market.

Some military manoeuvres on an unusually extensive scale were carried out at Dover on the 9th inst., the Duke of Cambridge being present. Regiments from Canterbury, Shoreham, and Dover took part in the manoeuvres, and there was a sham-fight on the north-east of the town, an attack being made upon the village of Guston. Major-General Feilding was in command of the troops, which numbered about 4000 men.

Lord and Lady Hothfield gave two successful amateur dramatic entertainments recently at Appleby in aid of the restoration of Bongate church. The plays performed were "That Dreadful Doctor," by Sir Charles Young, and the favourite comedietta, "Uncle's Will." In both pieces the acting of Miss Carlotta Addison (Mrs. Latrobe) was greatly appreciated, and she was ably supported by Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Bouchier.



THE REVOLUTION IN ROUMELIA: ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ALEXANDER I. OF BULGARIA AT PHILIPPPOPOLIS.

FROM A SKETCH BY MR. HENRY FAWCETT, THE BRITISH CONSUL-GENERAL AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE CHURCH.

The Bishop of London preached on Sunday morning at St. James's, Clapton, on the occasion of its reopening.

The Diocesan Conferences of Peterborough, Lincoln, and St. Albans met on Wednesday, under the presidency of their respective Bishops.

The Rev. S. L. Norman, Vicar of Burn Moor, has received the appointment of hon. Canon of Durham, vacant by the death of the Rev. Canon Eden.

The Rev. John Neale Dalton was on Tuesday installed as Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, in the room of the late Rev. Frederick Anson.

An Armagh telegram states that Mr. Donagh, J.P., of the Archdiocese of Armagh, has contributed to the Church of Ireland a sum of £25,000, and £600 a year in perpetuity.

The foundation of a new church, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. Williams, Moor Park, Harrogate, has been laid. It is to be dedicated to St. Michael, and the donors will endow it.

Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion" was performed at the Guards' Chapel, St. James's Park, on Sunday evening, with full orchestral accompaniment, under the direction of Mr. Richard Lemaire, the Precentor of the chapel.

The Dean of St. Asaph has tendered to the Bishop his resignation of the office of chancellor of the diocese, which he has held for twenty-six years. The step has been induced by the venerable Dean's advanced age, and also by his not having fully recovered from the effects of a carriage accident which he recently sustained.

The Bishop of Lincoln attended the reopening of Weston church, Spalding, on the 8th inst., and preached. Speaking at a luncheon afterwards, he said he had no fears of the threats with which the Church was now assailed. If churchmen only remained firm to the great principles of religion he looked hopefully and fearlessly into the future.

The annual demonstration of the bands of East London was held on Sunday afternoon at Christ Church, Watney-street. There were nearly 1000 members of bands present, mostly in uniform, and an enormous crowd collected, the church being crowded to overflowing. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London. A number of clergy and others interested in the welfare of young men were present.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Benson, is at present the guest of the Bishop of St. David's. On Sunday morning he preached before a large congregation at St. Peter's Church, Carmarthen, on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and in the evening the Archbishop attended a Welsh service at Abergwili Church. On Thursday the Archbishop and Mrs. Benson laid the foundation-stones of the new schools at Lampeter College.

On the 8th inst. the Bishop of London presided over a public meeting in the Saloon of the Mansion House, the object of which was to clear off an existing debt of £2400 upon the new Church of Emmanuel, Holloway. The Rev. D. Holland, Vicar, showed the great need of the church, and the manner in which it had been appreciated since its consecration, but said that although the congregation was large it was very poor, and therefore the help of their wealthy neighbours in the City was asked.

The vicarage of Hackington, near Canterbury, being vacant by the resignation, through ill-health, of Bishop Oxenden, has been accepted by the Rev. Frederick Harrison Hichens, Precentor of the Canterbury Diocesan Choral Union.—The Rev. E. Walpole Warren, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Lambeth, has accepted an invitation to be the mission preacher at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-avenue, New York City, in the approaching mission, commencing on Nov. 27.—The Rev. Canon Yeatman, Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, has appointed the Rev. Colin Grant-Dalton, who has been Curate of the church since 1881, to the living of Wincanton, Somerset, of the value of £500 a year, void by the death of the Rev. R. Nicholson.

The Kentish Memorial to the late Archbishop Tait was erected in Canterbury Cathedral yesterday week. It consists of a sedilia placed on the south side of the altar-table.—The marble cenotaph, with the recumbent figure of the late Archbishop, which is being erected in the north-east transept of the Cathedral, will be unveiled on Tuesday, Oct. 20, by Archbishop Benson. The epitaph composed by the Bishop of Llandaff, and engraved on the memorial, is as follows:—"A great Archbishop, just, discerning, dignified; a Statesman, wise to know the time, and resolute to redeem it, he had one aim—to make the Church of England more and more the Church of the People, drawing towards it, both by word and good example, all who love things true and pure, beautiful, and of good report."

The new baptistery at Chester Cathedral was opened with considerable ceremony at Evening Prayer yesterday week. It is situated in an ancient Norman chamber at the north-west angle of the Cathedral, which scarcely a year ago was a dark hole, the arches of which were wholly or partially closed. Dean Howson having directed the removal of the masonry, a fine Norman arch was brought to light. A similar arch was opened on to the north aisle. The ancient and beautiful Italian marble font placed in the new Baptistry is the gift of Lord Egerton. The mosaics of the floor are of unusual interest, the design indicating the Miraculous Draught of Fishes. This design is inclosed within a circle bearing heads emblematic of the Christian virtues. Lord Egerton was present with a large party during the ceremony of dedication, which was conducted by the Bishop of the diocese. The Dean delivered a short address, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Colchester.

An exceptionally fine specimen of Munich glass, in the form of a two-light window, has lately been fixed in the parish church of Acaster, Selby, Yorkshire. The subject represented is the raising of Jairus' Daughter, the face of the latter being a portrait of the lady in whose memory the window has been erected.—A handsome memorial has been erected in the parish church of Bletsoe, Bedford, to the late Rev. Hon. Edmund Tudor St. John, who died Sept. 30, 1884. It consists of the three-light east window, which has been filled with a fine specimen of Munich glass, the subject represented being the "Sermon on the Mount." The artists in both cases are Messrs. Mayer and Co.—The four-light south transept window of St. James's Church, Swansea, has just been filled with very fine Munich stained glass in memory of the late J. C. Richardson, Esq. In recognition of his well-known charity the subjects selected are four of the Acts of Mercy, and they have been most artistically treated by Messrs. Mayer and Co., who have been intrusted with the work.

Eight meetings took place in connection with the Church Congress at Portsmouth on Thursday week. The subjects discussed were the teaching work of the Church, the Church in India, Church defence, the Church and the printing-press, clergy pensions, and movements in foreign Churches. Soldiers' and sailors' meetings were held, as well as a meeting for working women. At the Church defence meeting Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., referring to the Disestablishment question, said it was mocking one's understanding to talk, as had recently

been done, of a large observance of the principles of equity and liberality in connection with wholesale and purposeless rapine.—The Congress was brought to a conclusion yesterday week. In the morning there was a meeting at which the difficulties and trials of a spiritual life were considered, and a resolution bearing witness to Lord Shaftesbury's services to the cause of religion and philanthropy, and expressing sympathy with his family, was carried by acclamation. In the afternoon the subjects discussed were legislation respecting intemperance and the influence of Christianity on the relations between employers and employed. In the evening the members of the Congress were entertained at a conversazione in the Congress Hall by the Mayor of Portsmouth.—Next year the Congress will meet at Wakefield.

The Congregational Union, which held its congress last week at Hanley, resumed its sittings on the 7th inst., the Rev. J. Thomas, of Liverpool, presiding. The assembly was briefly addressed by delegates from the Irish and Scottish Congregational Unions and by a delegate from the Congregational or Free Churches Union of Norway, which was formed thirty years ago. Various subjects were afterwards discussed.—On the 8th inst. a deputation representing the Free Churches of Hanley and neighbourhood was received, the Rev. John Bateman reading an address. An address was also read from the Imperial Mission at Hanley, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas, the chairman, briefly replied, bidding the deputation welcome. Among official resolutions passed, was one of sympathy with the relatives of the late Earl of Shaftesbury. The Rev. Alfred Morris then dealt with recreation from a Christian point of view; and the Rev. Andrew Mearns, in an interesting paper, brought forward several suggestions as to the future working of the Church Aid and Home Missionary Society.—The proceedings were brought to a close on the 9th inst. with a service conducted by the Revs. Dr. McCall and Nuttall. During the day the secretary and treasurer of the County Association met at Wycliffe Hall, Burslem, as also did the council of the Church Aid Society, the proceedings at both meetings being private.

At the meeting of the Baptist Union at Swansea on the 7th inst., the president, the Rev. Dr. Green, gave his address, choosing for his subject "The Kingdom of Christ." The address referred to Christianity in relation to morals, education, literature, science, politics, and commerce. The vice-president moved a resolution with respect to the general election, and was much cheered when he advocated religious equality and free schools.—The session was brought to a close on the 8th inst. Dr. Green, the president, proposed a vote of condolence with the family of Lord Shaftesbury, which having been passed, Mr. A. H. O. Leonard, of Bristol, read a paper on "The Revised Version of the Bible," advocating its general adoption. The general secretary moved, and the Rev. J. Lewis, of Swansea, seconded, a resolution in favour of disestablishment, which was agreed to, as was a motion of regret that the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday should still be permitted by law in England.—The next autumnal meeting will be held at Bristol.

ART EXHIBITION.

At the Hanover Gallery (47, New Bond-street), Messrs. Hollender and Cremetti have brought together, for their third London Exhibition, a more than usually representative collection of the works of contemporary French artists. The foremost place will naturally be accorded to Meissonier's "Postillon" (70), the painter's latest work, and on a scale to which we are little accustomed. The old postillon, having done his "post," is now leisurely jogging home again, and, to beguile the way, is just lighting his pipe. There is something more than usually natural and business-like in this work which will make it a name amongst the artist's productions; for in it he not only displays his unrivalled mastery of detail, his knowledge of horses and their riders, but he has, as it were, stepped out of his ordinary studio life to prove that even as a painter of outdoor daily life he can claim to rank among the first of his fellow-countrymen. The grey evening tones which are falling over the landscape necessarily give at first sight a lowering effect to the horses, but this wears off as one studies the picture attentively, and realises the elaborate truthfulness with which its details are brought into harmony. Of a very different type is M. Bertier's "Danseuse" (2), in transparent gauze dress, and gracefully poised upon her toes. It belongs to a school of art which finds more favour in France than with us, but no one can contest the skill with which the *figurante* is drawn, or the power with which the play of the footlights among her draperies is given. Two works of Reybet, "The Carousel" (1), painted in his earlier style, and a single figure of "A Gentleman of the Fifteenth Century" (63), are admirable specimens of an artist who has drawn his inspiration as much from Holland as from Spain; and two little charcoal drawings by J. F. Millet, "The Seamstresses" (87), and in a less degree "The Muleteers" (89), bear upon them the artist's sympathy with work and workers. They are rather powerful than beautiful as works of imagination. Among the other noteworthy pictures may be mentioned Meissonier's portrait of himself (8), in a light blue dressing-gown—a clever water-colour sketch; two little cabinet works by David De Saaze, "The Sentinels" (62 and 64); a Dutch interior by Stroebel (74), and "The Return from Fishing" (3), by Feyen-Perrin, which reveals very artistic power in both colouring and the arrangement of the long stream of shrimpers and their friends trudging homeward along the sun-lit sands by evening.

The annual soirée of the Architectural Association was held on the 9th inst. in the rooms of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, Piccadilly, and was numerously attended. The band of the 2nd Life Guards played an excellent selection of music, and the walls and tables were covered with admirable examples of architectural designs and decorations.

The receiving day for artists desirous of sending works to the next exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Oil Colours is Monday, Nov. 2. The exhibition will open on Nov. 30.

The Lord Mayor has fixed next Saturday, the 24th inst., for the unveiling the painted window, at the North-West London Hospital, executed by Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, in memory of Eliza and Eleanor Learmouth. It will be recollected that these ladies both died during the epidemic of typhoid fever, in the autumn of 1883, and this window, which appropriately represents "Christ Healing the Sick," is erected by subscription in recognition of their self-sacrificing devotion.

Among the boroughs scheduled for further inquiry by Sir C. Dilke's Commission, Crabbe's Borough of Aldeburgh, in Suffolk, has come through the ordeal, and received a new Charter of Incorporation. Agreeably to which Councillors will be elected for the first time on Nov. 2—a tiny election amid the din of the Parliamentary elections. A Mayor will now supplant two bailiffs. The earliest Charter is 1529. The house of business of the Corporation is the Moot Hall, a charming old relic. How long it had stood there is uncertain, but the map of 1594 shows it.

CITY ECHOES.

Wednesday, Oct. 14.

Money continues in excess of requirements, and short loans are offered at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, while three-months' bills are discounted at 1 per cent. The position of the Bank of England is nevertheless far from strong, the reserve having sunk to 11½ millions sterling. Only four months ago the total was 19 millions, and there appears to be some danger of a repetition of last year's experience, when the reserve went to 10½ millions, before steps were taken to arrest the efflux of gold. The official discount rate was then raised to 3 per cent, then to 4, and again immediately afterwards to 5, thus causing an undue disturbance to business. But earlier action was not possible then, and it is not now. The Bank tries in vain to keep the discount rate at 2 per cent. Its rivals work at 1, and until the open market gravitates towards the Bank standard the authorities can only look on.

The dividend payments make investors free to add to their holdings, but confidence is still mainly confined to very high-class securities, such as the Home Funds and Colonial Government issues, but the amount of the latter is still being largely increased, and until this creation is slowed it is impossible to have stronger markets. The New South Wales Loan was wholly allotted, but a great quantity is still held by syndicates for reselling. Home railways have been dull, especially the deferred stocks of the southern lines, the dividend prospects of which are being discussed unfavourably. American and Canadian railways have, however, advanced materially, the recent agreements concerning freight rates having stimulated buying, and in the case of Canadian Pacific shares a good effect has been produced by their admittance to quotation on the Berlin Bourse. In regard to this incident, it is worth noting that hitherto no Transatlantic railway share has been admitted to a German market. Railway bonds, however, are well known in both Berlin and Frankfurt.

It is well known that our enormous holding of American railway securities is in bonds to bearer, or shares transferable by endorsement. There is, consequently, very little control exercised over the management by the holders; by those, in fact, who stand to gain or suffer by the result of the management. In Holland this difficulty has been met by the formation of a trust, into which is placed Dutch-held shares. The holders receive a certificate of such deposit, and these certificates are freely dealt in, without the securities they represent as a matter of course being seen by the buyer. The trustees have the shares placed in their names, and it is their business to use their voting power in the interests of the shareholders. In this way scattered power is centred and utilised, greatly to the advantage of the properties concerned. The powerlessness of British holders of American securities on recent occasions has suggested a similar organisation for Great Britain, and the English Association of American Bond and Share holders is promulgating a plan to create by its agency a similar trust.

The offer of the Bulgarian Government has been accepted by the Varna Railway proprietors; but, in order to hasten matters, the acceptance only holds good if the agreement be ratified by the Bulgarian Assembly within five weeks from now. The amount offered for the purchase of the line is £1,780,000 in cash and national bonds, the proportions being about £1,540,000 and £240,000, respectively. On the bonds 6 per cent per annum is to be paid, the interest to commence as from Jan. 1 of the present year. Thus, at the end of the year, there would be a further £92,400, presumably in cash, to be received. Certain claims amounting to about £280,000 have to be deducted from this; while, on the other hand, the claim of the company on Turkey for £140,000, in respect of the years 1874-5, is unaffected. A doubt having been expressed as to whether Bulgaria would really pay the interest, Mr. Landau, one of the delegates of the company, said he had been authorised to offer 80 per cent for the bonds. The principal is to be paid off by means of a 1 per cent sinking fund.

The reduced dividend payments by the Spanish copper-mining companies were a couple of weeks ago referred to in this column. Since then the Rio Tinto Company's interim dividend has been announced at 6s. per share, compared with 10s. at this time last year, and 12s. per share on several previous occasions. It will be remembered that the tripartite agreement between the Rio Tinto, the Tharsis, and Mason and Barry came to an end with 1884, and since that period the companies have been at liberty to raise as much ore as they could, or pleased; but, though the output has, in consequence, been greatly increased, the heavy fall in copper has caused reduced profits to be earned. But housekeepers do not, probably, get their utensils any cheaper than they did, while there must be a really unlimited market at equitable prices.

At a special meeting of the Metropolitan Railway Company on Tuesday, the expected speech of Mr. Whitworth was not made, the board having previously proposed to submit Mr. Whitworth's objections to auditors, to be appointed by himself. To this Mr. Whitworth agreed, and both sides refrain, meantime, from discussing the points raised. But the meeting was otherwise important, as the chairman obtained from it authority to proceed with a plan designed to separate the landed and house property estate of the company from the railway. The present value of this estate is put down as £2,000,000, and it is intended to issue to the stockholders two certificates—one as representing their interests in the estate, and one as regards the railway. Sir Edward Watkin assured a shareholder that in this division the interests of the present debenture and preference holders would be amply secured.

Once more the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has had its mortgages "foreclosed." Efforts had been made to get a plan adopted which would meet the present circumstances; but at the last it was felt to be safest to foreclose, and to, from that position, make known to the bondholders what would be required of them.

T. S.

By an overwhelming majority, the shareholders of the Cork Steam-Packet Company have resolved not to be intimidated into refusing to convey boycotted cattle. This decision has aroused the indignation of the cattle-dealers, who, at a meeting, have declared their intention of boycotting the company.

On the opening day of the Newmarket Second October Meeting, Captain Machell won the Plate with Energy, Mr. Craven the Visitors' Plate with Dartmouth, Captain A. De Vere-Smith the Second October Nursery Stakes with Albanian, Lord Cardross the Sweepstakes with Monte Rosa, the Duke of Hamilton the Clearwell Stakes with Miss Jummy, the Duke of Portland the Post Sweepstakes with Modwena, and General Owen Williams the First Welter Handicap with Nautilus. Mr. Douglas Baird's Bonnie Leslie and Lord Fitzwilliam's Rosalind filly ran a dead-heat for the Maiden Plate, and the stakes were divided. Mr. Manton's Oberon walked over for the October Post Produce Stakes. On Tuesday the Cesarewitch was won by M. H. Bouy's Plaisanterie. The other races at Newmarket resulted as follows:—The Royal Stakes, Prince Soltykoff's; Meelin; the Maiden Plate, Mr. T. Jennings' Aunt Adelaide; the Heath Stakes, Baron De Rothschild's Aveline; the Maiden Riders' Plate, Mr. Peck's Songstress; the Stand Nursery Plate, Mr. D. Baird's Doubloon; the Handicap, Sir G. Chetwynd's Gordon.



VIEWS IN THE FIJI ISLANDS.



THE RIVALS.—DRAWN BY PERCY TARRANT.

THE COURT.

The Queen drove out last Saturday morning, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and visited the Duchess of Albany. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., arrived at the Castle as Minister in attendance on her Majesty; and, with Sir Robert Morier, had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal family. On Sunday morning the Queen attended Divine service in Crathie parish church, and with the Queen were Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Duchess of Albany. Most of the other ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household were also present. The Abergeldie pew was occupied by Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron Pawell Rammingen. The Rev. James Williamson, of the Dean Church, Edinburgh, officiated; and in the afternoon had the honour of being presented to her Majesty. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Sir Robert Morier had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal family. As an instance of the kindly interest her Majesty takes in those who live around Balmoral, it is mentioned that she has paid several visits to the widow of Edmundston, one of the workmen on the Royal estate, who was drowned recently at Crathie. Her Majesty has also visited Mr. Robertson, a farmer on the Balmoral lands, who is unwell. Her Majesty has presented £25 to the Eleanor Cross Preservation Fund. The Queen has consented to become patron of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, which has for its object the relief of the wives and families of men of all branches of the land and sea forces of the United Kingdom in times of peace as well as war. It was intimated at a meeting of Aberdeenshire Road Trustees yesterday week that the Queen has signified her intention of opening the new bridge across the Dee at Ballater in the first week of November. The event will be celebrated with much rejoicing in the district. The Duke of Connaught and Prince Henry of Battenberg have enjoyed excellent sport in the Balmoral deer-forests. Last Saturday the royal stag fell to the gun of the Duke of Connaught, and on the previous day Prince Henry brought down a royal with a splendid head.

The Prince of Wales was present at the races at Budapest, on the 6th inst., and congratulated Count Sztaroy on the victory he had gained, one of his horses having won the International Prize of 40,000f., and two others prizes of 4000f. and 1000f. The Prince also congratulated the English Consul on the success of his horse in the handicap. A dinner was afterwards given to his Royal Highness at the National Casino, at which all the leading members of the Hungarian aristocracy were present. On the 7th inst. the Prince received M. Vambéry. His Royal Highness attended a debate in the Hungarian Second Chamber last Saturday, and heard a speech by one of the survivors of the revolutionary movement of 1848. The Prince left Pesth at noon on Monday by special train. Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and many members of the Pesth aristocracy were present at the railway station to bid him farewell. His Royal Highness arrived at Vienna in the afternoon, and was received at the railway station by Sir A. Paget, the British Ambassador, and the Staff of the Embassy. He took up his quarters at the Grand Hotel as the Earl of Chester. The Princess, with her daughters, is still at Fredensborg. The Prince and Princess, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, are expected to arrive at Marlborough House at the end of next week. Tuesday's *Gazette* states that Sub-Lieutenant Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert of Wales, K.G., has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet. He arrived at Copenhagen on Saturday, and proceeded thence at once to Fredensborg.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Dover on Tuesday afternoon by the Calais-Douvres, from Calais, and proceeded to Eastwell Park in a special saloon attached to the South-Eastern boat-express.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

A select family party assembled at the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland's seat, Raby Castle, Durham, on the 8th inst., for the marriage of Mr. Henry W. Hope, of Luffness, N.B., formerly of the Grenadier Guards, and Lady Mary Primrose, sister of the Earl of Rosebery, and daughter of the Duchess of Cleveland. The marriage was solemnised in Staindrop church. Colonel Philip Smith (Grenadier Guards) acted as best man to the bridegroom. There were seven bridesmaids—namely, Miss Lucy Hope, sister of the bridegroom; Ladies Sybil and Margaret Primrose, daughters of the Earl and Countess of Rosebery; the Hon. Mary, the Hon. Maud, and the Hon. Margaret Wyndham, children of Lord and Lady Leconfield, nieces of the bride; and Miss Josephine Hope, cousin of the bridegroom. The Hon. Reginald and the Hon. Hugh Wyndham, nephews of the bride, assisted as pages. The bride was given away by the Duke of Cleveland, her step-father. The Bishop of Durham officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. C. Lipscomb, Rector of Staindrop.

The marriage of Captain Wynn Phillips, R.A., and Miss Louisa De Horsey, daughter of Admiral De Horsey, and niece of the Countess of Cardigan, was celebrated on the 8th inst. at St. Peter's Church, Deene, near Wansford, by the Rector, the Rev. E. Sylvester. The bride was conducted to the altar by her father, who gave her away. She wore a costume of white satin, elaborately trimmed with edelweiss, lace, and sprays of orange-blossom. There were six bridesmaids—Miss Muriel De Horsey, Miss Grace De Horsey; Miss Bessie Boue, Miss Emily Loftus-Tottenham, Miss Lily Loftus-Tottenham, and Miss Adelaide Astley. The wedding breakfast was served at Deene Park, the Countess of Cardigan's residence. After the wedding breakfast, reversing the usual order of things, the Countess of Cardigan, Admiral and Mrs. De Horsey, and the other wedding guests, took the train to London, leaving the bride and bridegroom to spend the honeymoon at Deene Park.

Sir David Tennant, Speaker of the House of Assembly, Cape of Good Hope, was married on the 8th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Twickenham, to Miss Amye Venour Bellairs. The bride was given away by her father, Major-General Sir William Bellairs. The wedding was a quiet one. Sir David and Lady Tennant left afterwards for London, en route for the Continent.

The marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. George Bertie, late of the Coldstream Guards, brother of the Earl of Abingdon, with Miss Blanche Farquhar, daughter of Sir Walter and Lady Mary Farquhar, took place on Tuesday, at Great Bookham Church, Surrey. Captain the Hon. Reginald H. Bertie, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was best man to his brother. The bridesmaids were Lady Cecil Bertie, daughter of the Earl of Abingdon, and niece of the bridegroom; and the Hon. Violet Somerset, niece of the bride. In the bridal train was Master Walter Randolph FitzRoy Farquhar, nephew of the bride, as page. The officiating clergymen were the Hon. and Rev. Alberic E. Bertie, Rector of Albury, Oxon, brother of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Edward Malleon, Vicar of the parish. The bride was given away by her father.

Mr. Samuel Plimsoll was married on the 8th inst., at Hornsey parish church, to Miss Harriet Frances Wade, eldest daughter of Mr. J. A. Wade, J.P., head of the firm of Richard Wade, Sons, and Co., timber merchants, Hull.

*The marriage of the Earl of Mayo and Miss Geraldine

Ponsonby will take place at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, on Tuesday, Nov. 3.

A marriage is about to take place between Mr. Charles B. Stuart-Wortley, M.P., Under-Secretary for the Home Department, and Miss Millais, daughter of Sir J. E. Millais, Bart., R.A.

Lord Lyons has returned to his post at the British Embassy in Paris.

Colonel Samuel Percy Lea, late of the South Mayo Militia, was formally installed as a Military Knight at Windsor Castle on Saturday last.

Lord Tennyson has been elected to the presidency of the London Library, which was vacant owing to the regretted death of Lord Houghton.

On Monday Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Commander of the Forces in Ireland, made his first official inspection of the troops of the Dublin garrison, in Phoenix Park.

Sir Frederick A. Weld, G.C.M.G., Governor of the Straits Settlements, accompanied by Lady Weld and the Misses Weld, and his private secretary, the Hon. R. Wallop, left Liverpool last Saturday for Singapore.

The Marquis Tseng (Chinese Minister) and the Marchioness Tseng, with their youngest son, have been paying a short visit to Folkestone, where they were the guests of Dr. Fitzgerald. They have returned to Tunbridge Wells.

Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, and a numerous suite, paid an official visit, on Monday, to the United States man-of-war Pensacola, at Southampton. After luncheon with the Admiral, Mr. Phelps and party returned to London.

The Bishop of London presided on the 9th inst. at the formal opening of the western wing of the London Temperance Hospital, and gave an address in advocacy of the non-alcoholic treatment of patients adopted by the hospital.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland entertained at Alnwick Castle last week the Duchess of Bedford and Lady Ela Russell, and Lady Margaret Cecil, Viscount Valletort, Lord and Lady Algernon Percy, Hon. H. Littleton, and others.

Mr. G. W. Burbridge, Q.C., the Canadian Deputy Minister of Justice, has arrived in London from Canada. It is understood that he will, on behalf of the Canadian Government, watch the case of Louis Riel, which comes before the Privy Council this week.

Count Munster, the German Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, is about to leave this country, having been appointed to succeed Prince Hohenlohe as German Ambassador to the French Republic. The event will cause great regret in political and social circles in London.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess of Carnarvon left London yesterday week on their return to Dublin. His Excellency and the Countess were accompanied by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Captain Ross, Aide-de-Camp, and Mr. Esmé W. Howard, Assistant Secretary.

The Earl of Fife, in the course of an address given yesterday week at the opening of a new Townhall in Elgin, referred to the development of municipal life as one of the most remarkable features of the nineteenth century. Lord Fife was afterwards presented with the freedom of the burgh.

Lady Burdett-Coutts attended at the rooms of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor, Westminster, last Saturday, and distributed the prizes to the successful students. Sir Henry Holland, M.P., Mr. W. Burdett-Coutts, Rev. J. W. Sharpe, Canon Daniel, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting in favour of the claims of the institution on the friends of education.

The Lady Mayoress (Miss Fowler) gave a ball at the Mansion House on the 9th inst., to a company of about twelve hundred guests. The assembly at this, one of the concluding social meetings of the second mayoralty of Sir R. N. Fowler, would in the ordinary course have been a party of little more than half the number; but, taking advantage of the presence in town of the Mayors from the country attending the jubilee celebration, the Lord Mayor invited them and their ladies to join the party at the Mansion House.

M. Tricoupis, lately Premier of Greece, was entertained last Saturday evening at dinner by the Greek residents in London, at the Marlborough Rooms. In responding to the toast of his health, M. Tricoupis pointed out the great advancement of Greece during the past twenty years, and, speaking of the present crisis in the Balkan Peninsula, said that the Greek nation was bound to concern itself with the fate of the Greeks in Eastern Roumelia and in Macedonia; and he hoped she would obtain the support of Europe in prosecuting her national obligations.

THE RIVALS.

The boat has turned out of the river, in its pleasant holiday navigation this fine autumn day, to enter a weedy creek running between the edge of the copse and the broad marsh-meadow, where the party mean to sit on a dry bank and eat their luncheon. Oars cannot be used in this narrow water-passage, with its obstruction of aquatic plants; and the bottom is found too muddy for convenient punting. So they have attached a towing-rope to the mast, high enough to clear the bushes, and three of the party have landed with the rope's end tied to a boat-hook, for the purpose of drawing the little vessel a hundred yards up the creek. Two gentlemen and a young lady have volunteered for this service; and it is easy to perceive, from the looks of her masculine companions, that she is the object of particular regard on the part of each admirer, and that they are considerably jealous of one another. The young woman is naturally aware of her own value, under these circumstances; she holds her head high, just keeps her fingers on the pole, and permits the men to do all the work. But each of them furtively seeks to gain his reward, and perhaps to give a silent token of his affection, by accidentally touching one of her gentle hands.

At the invitation of Sir John Miller, the whole of the boatmen who took part in the rescue of the crew and passengers of the Dolphin attended at his residence at Kingsdown, on the 9th inst., and were handed a sovereign each, which had been awarded them by the National Life-Boat Institution in recognition of their bravery and humanity.

A large house in Kensington-square intended as a school for the higher education of ladies was publicly opened on Monday. The institution is connected with King's College, and originated from a suggestion made on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the college by the then Principal, now Bishop of Sydney. After morning prayer in the parish church, attended by several hundreds, the Bishop of London gave an address on education, taking for his subject the wisdom of Solomon. An office of benediction was subsequently said in the studio of the house, the walls of which are decorated by drawings of Professor Delamotte, who has taken great interest in the work. The council have had to borrow £3000 for this work. The school has been placed under the direction of Miss Schmidt.

OBITUARY.

EARL ERNE.

The Right Hon. Sir John Crichton, K.P., third Earl Erne, of Crom Castle, county Fermanagh, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Fermanagh of Linskeagh, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, a representative Peer, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Fermanagh, died on the 2nd inst., at his seat near Newtown Butler. He was

born July 30, 1802, the eldest son of Colonel the Hon. John Crichton, and succeeded to the title at the decease of his uncle, Abraham, second Earl Erne, June 10, 1842. He married, July 6, 1837, Selina Griselda, second daughter of the Rev. Charles Cobbe Beresford, and by her (who died Sept. 6, 1884, aged eighty) leaves three sons, of whom the eldest, John Henry, Viscount Crichton, M.P. for county Fermanagh, now fourth Earl Erne, born Oct. 16, 1839, married, Dec. 28, 1870, Lady Florence Mary Cole, daughter of the Earl of Enniskillen, and has several children. The late Lord Erne was made a Knight of St. Patrick in 1868, and created a Peer of the United Kingdom Jan. 13, 1876.

MR. J. E. WALKER.

Mr. John Edward Walker, of Queen's-gate, South Kensington, barrister-at-law, whose death is just announced, was the only son of the late Mr. John Walker, of Ardwick, Lancashire, was born in 1808, and graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1830, obtaining a first-class in Classics in a competition which included Cardinal Manning, Henry W. Wilberforce, and Dr. Hamilton, the late Bishop of Salisbury. He was called to the Bar in 1837, and became a Fellow of Oriel College.

THE REV. WILLIAM GEORGE CARROLL.

The Rev. William George Carroll, M.A., Incumbent of St. Bride's Church, Dublin, died on the 9th inst., in his sixty-fourth year. This accomplished gentleman, who held the incumbency for thirty-seven years, wrote, a year or two ago, a very interesting history of St. Bride's. He also edited several important works, and was an able and brilliant journalist. His knowledge and reading were extensive; and his amiable and genial character, combined with his literary abilities, acquired for him the esteem of a wide circle of friends. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained distinction, and where he graduated in 1843.

MR. JOHN BOWES.

Mr. John Bowes, of Streatham Castle, in the county of Durham, and Gibside Park, in the county of York, formerly M.P. for South Durham, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Durham Militia, died on the 9th inst., aged seventy-four. This celebrated sportsman, one of the oldest and most esteemed patrons of the turf, was the illegitimate son of the tenth Earl of Strathmore. His mother, Miss Mary Milner, of Staindrop, was married to the child's father the day before his death, and became eventually the wife of Mr. Hutt, afterwards the Right Hon. Sir William Hutt, K.C.B. The great English estates of the tenth Earl of Strathmore passed, by will, to the gentleman whose death we record. Devoted to racing, Mr. Bowes enjoyed the distinction of having won the Derby almost oftener than anyone living. His famous horses Mundig, Daniel O'Rourke, Cotherstone, and West Australian will be long remembered. Mr. Bowes married twice. To his first wife, the Countess of Montalbo, he erected, at an enormous cost, a splendid memorial at Barnard Castle.

MR. HAMLYN.

Mr. Shilston Calmady Hamlyn, of Leawood and Paschoe, Devon, J.P. and D.L., died on the 7th inst., in his seventy-fourth year. He was a landed proprietor of considerable estate, took an active part in county business, held for some time a Captain's commission in the East Devon Militia, and served the office of High Sheriff in 1878. He was one of the representatives of the Courtenays of Ugbrook.

We have also to record the deaths of—

General Thomas Kensington Whistler, R.A., of Ashville, Leamington, on the 5th inst., at Great Malvern.

Isabella Bloomfield, Lady Perkins, wife of Sir Frederick Perkins, formerly M.P. for Southampton, and daughter of Mr. Joseph Rodney Croskey, at one time United States Consul at Southampton.

Mr. Henry W. Richard Westgarth Halsey, of Henley Park, Surrey, J.P. and D.L., on the 7th inst., at 23, Elvaston-place, in his eighty-fourth year. He was eldest son of the late Mr. Henry Halsey, formerly an East India merchant.

Mr. Richard Wharton Myddleton, late of Old Park, county Durham, and of Grinkle Park, Yorkshire, on the 7th inst., at Leasingham Hall, aged ninety. He was only son of Mr. Robert Wharton, of Old Park, who assumed the surname of Myddleton, and grandson of Dr. Wharton, of Old Park, the friend and correspondent of Gray, the poet.

The rod-fishing, which closed on the Tay last Saturday, was, like the net-fishing, one of the best for many years. The largest salmon landed by rod this season weighed fifty-five pounds, and many were got between forty and fifty pounds.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. George B. Hughes, of the South Wales Circuit, to be County Court Judge of Circuit No. 11, comprising the Bradford district, in place of Judge Powell, recently transferred to the Lambeth, Woolwich, and Greenwich County Courts.

At the Railway Servants' Congress at Leicester last week, a resolution was carried to the effect that, for the safety of railway passengers, it was necessary that certificates of competence should be held by all engine-drivers. The principal discussion had reference to the Parliamentary representation of railway servants, and a motion that the time had arrived for the interests of railway men to be directly represented in Parliament was eventually carried.

An attack was made by Moonlighters last Sunday night on Aghadoc House, Killarney, the residence of Lord Headley, where Mr. S. M. Hussey has been staying for some months. A brisk fire was kept up for a few minutes between the police-guard and the Moonlighters, who subsequently made off on horseback. No one appears to have been hurt. About a year ago an attempt was made to blow up Mr. Hussey's house at Edenburn.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland have adopted a series of resolutions condemning Queen's College and Trinity College, warning parents of the danger of sending their children to such institutions, and claiming for the Catholics of Ireland their due share in educational endowments. The Bishops have also passed a resolution condemning the acts of violence and intimidation which have recently occurred in some parts of Ireland.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Three generations of playgoers have now had an opportunity of seeing Casimir Delavigne's "Don Juan d'Autriche." Produced exactly fifty years ago at the Français, it was translated immediately afterwards, and produced under Osbaldistone's management at Covent-Garden, when the youthful Helen Faucit had mounted with every encouragement the first rung of the ladder of success. Don Juan of Austria, however, made but little mark at that time, and was soon added to the long list of forgotten plays. In the year 1861 the play turned up again in London. Always retained faithfully in the repertoire of the Comédie Française, it struck John Oxenford as a good idea to adapt the play again for the fascinating little Stella Colas, who at the Princess's Theatre was rousing the indignation and ire of the "old school" and winning the admiration of the new. The same scorn that had been hurled at the head of the "French Hamlet" was now devoted with increased clamour to the "French Juliet." But the upholders of old tradition were in a decided minority. As Fechter won his way, so did the little Stella Colas. The grand era of Macready and Helen Faucit had, strange to say, left no strong influence behind it, and young playgoers, as well as young journalists, were bold enough to say that they preferred the nature, vivacity, and charm of the new school to the ponderous mouthing and bow-wow ranting of the feeble descendants of the old. Stella Colas, with all her faults—they were the faults of an intense style and a strong emotional nature—was remarkable as Juliet for two gifts—the tragic and the comic. She could be playful and terrible. Her potion scene, with all its faults, had its fine moments; the balcony scene delighted everybody but those who persisted that every scene in each tragedy must be dull, or should be voted contemptible. So John Oxenford, on the occasion of the second visit of Stella Colas to London, persuaded her to play the injured heroine and the playful acolyte in "The Monastery of St. Just," a three-act version of our old friend "Don Juan d'Autriche." It was a fair success, but not a great one. The French actress was indifferently supported; and the play, clever as it was, and reduced to three acts, has never since been revived. A sudden reproduction of this solid and dramatic work at the Théâtre Français the other day no doubt suggested the appropriateness of showing it once more in London; so M. Mayer announced it for the opening of his new winter season of French plays at the Royalty. It was well dressed, well mounted, and produced with conspicuous care; but Casimir Delavigne is found nowadays to be dull and old-fashioned. Least of all should his works be performed by a clever little company unused to the tragic method and style. All praise to M. Schey and M. Petit for what they did; but your modern actor jumps into the classical manner with great difficulty. When good fate gives us a genius, we can sit out anything. An Adrienne Lecouvreur or a Doña Sol, with the *feu sacré*, can reconcile us to the works of the great classical masters. Under other circumstances, they are best left alone. Audiences at the Royalty, waiting for the excitement of the general election, will be likely to record their votes more willingly for the pretty "Étincelle" of Edouard Pailleron, or the amusing "Testament de César Girardot."

Mr. Hawtrey, an English manager, having taken Her Majesty's Theatre as well as the Globe—with managers, enough is never as good as a feast—proposes immediately to add to the splendour of the Italian ballet "Excelsior" an entertainment that will comprise the polished dramatic style of a Hermann Vezin and the English elegance of a Kate Vaughan. Thus, playgoers of all tastes are bidden to a rich banquet. Still undaunted, the brave Mrs. Conover intends to re-open the despised Olympic with a flourish of trumpets next week; and surely the day is not far distant when we shall welcome back the St. James's company, with Mr. and Mrs. Kendal and Mr. John Hare at its head—one of the few distinct bodies representative of the highest form of comedy that exists in the metropolis. But no one can expect much excitement at the play until the November elections are over and the new Parliament composed. C. S.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

The popular festivities at Manchester, to celebrate the passing of the Ship Canal Bill through Parliament, for the purpose of making that city a seaport by a navigable channel along the Irwell and the Mersey, were described and illustrated in our last publication. An illustration is now furnished of the great meeting in the Free-Trade Hall on the Monday evening, when the chairman of the Ship Canal Provisional Committee, Mr. Daniel Adamson, C.E., presided, and there were from five to six thousand persons present. The chairman said six shillings per ton would, on the average, be the saving in the carriage of goods between Manchester and Liverpool when the canal was constructed. That would represent a revenue of £1,200,000 a year, which would find its way into the pockets of the people of Lancashire. He was convinced that in the first twelve months of working the canal it would pay 6 per cent on the capital, which would ultimately be increased to 15 and even 20 per cent. Since the passing of the bill the committee had secured a large amount of valuable support. Mr. Pember, Q.C., traced the progress of the bill through the three Parliamentary Committees, warmly recommending his hearers to give the scheme their support.

The Chronicles of Castle Cloyne, by M. W. Brew (Chapman and Hall), is written by one who has apparently not only studied the Irish character for a time, but must have lived amongst the people, has loved them, thoroughly digested their characteristics, and faithfully portrayed their affectionate rugged natures. The great Irish famine plays an important part in the story, and the strong, deeply-rooted religious feeling, which enabled so many of the Irish to accept the famine and its fearful results with sublime resignation, is well brought out. The two heroines, Oonagh MacDermott and Grace Dillon, are both fine characters: the narrative follows most closely the fortunes of the former; and from the reader's first introduction to her until he bids her farewell, the good opinion formed is not belied. Her high sense of duty, her perfect charity, and her total abnegation of self are naturally and skillfully maintained. Beginning her life in comparatively comfortable circumstances, Oonagh gradually becomes poorer. The Dillons, too, get into trouble, and the story proceeds in a melancholy minor strain, brightened only by the self-denying lives of Grace Dillon and the priest, and by Oonagh's fortitude and successful triumph over every sort of difficulty: watched over by a higher power than human power, helped by a mighty hand, she steps on bravely, enduring hardships, and aiding others to endure. The episode of the Dumb-Cake eaten on All-Hallow Eve opens up the fate of five characters, and devotees at the well-worn shrine of Superstition must be grateful for the tribute paid to their faith, in the marvellous way in which the fates of the three consultees coincide with the dreams consequent on the use of the potent spell. The death scene of John and Susie Molloy is powerfully drawn, as well as many other passages in this novel, which is a faithful representation of Ireland and her peasantry.

MUSIC.

A concert was given at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, when the programme included some important compositions by Mr. S. G. Pratt, of Chicago. This gentleman has studied in Germany, and has composed many works in various forms of the art, two of the most ambitious of which furnished portions of Saturday's concert. These were his second symphony, illustrative of the parable of "The Prodigal Son," the overture to his opera "Zenobia," and extracts therefrom. The three divisions of the symphony are intended to be suggestive of the Prodigal's "Pride, Pleasure, and Carousal; Despair, Repentance, Dream of Home; Return to his Father, Joy, and Gratitude." The influence of Wagner is very perceptible throughout. The nature of this symphony, as avowedly a piece of "programme-music," may justify a departure from the received canons of symphonic composition, but it cannot be denied that the many effective passages which the work contains would be more so with greater coherence of structure and less diffuseness of treatment. The music of the opera—both the overture and the vocal selections—is almost uniformly sombre; the most pleasing pieces were the air "Oh, weary heart," well rendered by Miss Lena Little; a graceful "Slumber-song," expressively sung by Miss Griswold; a tenor air, "A Charming Vision," effectively rendered by Mr. Orlando Harley; and some tuneful orchestral procession-music. Some bass solo music was assigned to Mr. B. H. Grove. The other pieces by Mr. Pratt were a centennial anniversary overture dedicated to General Grant, and performed on the occasion of his visit here in 1877; and an elegy, for chorus and orchestra, in his memory. The overture also includes some choral passages, the old hundredth psalm being effectively introduced, first for orchestra, then with chorus. The work might, without impropriety, have been less solemn in its general tone; the Elegy is appropriately mournful in character. With the cultivation of more coherent structure, and greater condensation, Mr. Pratt (who, it is to be hoped, has many years before him) should do much to prove that America can produce results in music worthy of a country that has contributed so largely and so worthily to literature. The concert now referred to introduced Madame Hasreiter, an accomplished vocalist (from America), who achieved a great success by her fine delivery of an aria from Gomez's opera, "Il Guarany," and a ballad by Mr. Pratt. The performances were conducted partly by this gentleman and by Mr. Mams. The thirtieth series of Saturday afternoon concerts begins this week.

The Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts still continue to be attractive. One of last week's programmes included a selection of Scottish songs, rendered effectively by Madame Rose Hersee, Madame Enriquez, and Mr. J. W. Turner; besides Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony, Macfarren's overture, "Chevy Chase," and other orchestral pieces. On Monday the first "special grand concert" of the season was given, the programme having been rich in its vocal and instrumental selection. Mr. Sims Reeves sang some favourite songs with great effect, Madame Trebelli, Miss M. Davies, and Mr. Ludwig having also contributed to the performances. Madame Frickenhaus and Mr. Carrodus, respectively, as pianist and violinist, played solos with great success. Last Wednesday was an Irish night. Mr. Ebenezer Prout has been chosen as adjudicator of the prize offered by the management of these concerts for the best orchestral overture by a British composer. Upwards of seventy works have been sent in. The successful composition will be performed on Oct. 29.

Steinway Hall will open for the season, with an evening concert, on Thursday next. Herr Peiniger, a skilful violinist, has announced three recitals to take place there on the evenings of Oct. 27 and Nov. 10 and 24.

Mr. Walter Bache will give his sixteenth annual pianoforte recital, at St. James's Hall, on Oct. 26.

Of all interesting books, the most interesting are such as *Anecdotes of the Connaught Circuit*: by Oliver J. Burke, A.B., T.C.D. (Dublin: Hodges, Figgis, and Co.), in which historical information of a very valuable description is combined with fragments of biography, sketches of society, and tragic, pathetic, humorous, and witty stories. The records of the Bar, for obvious reasons, afford the best material for the construction of such works; the Bar is likely to be best informed about those many important legal questions which have an irresistible fascination for the public, centuries after the events took place; and, as regards the matters more personal to the Bar, it has been the custom from time immemorial to associate the members of that profession with the most eminent instances of geniality, eloquence, wit, and humour. We all must remember with delight the character of the little advocate in "Guy Mannering"; and such as he was many of the Irish "counsellors" who have belonged from time to time to the "Connaught Circuit." As it is possible, however, to change from one circuit to another, and from the Irish to the English Bar, it is probable that the readers of the volume under consideration will meet with one or two old acquaintances, such as the celebrated Mr. Charles Phillips, popularly known in his day as "Brougham's pet." But even in his case the anecdotes related are—to speak from memory—quite fresh and unfamiliar; and other similar cases are very rare indeed. The first chapter is introductory, giving a brief account of certain pertinent historical incidents, whereof the scene is laid in Connaught, from the thirteenth to the end of the sixteenth century; and early in the second chapter the main business is commenced with the foundation of the Connaught Circuit in 1604. From this point the narrative is carried on continuously, with alternations of useful presentments and entertaining anecdotes, to our own day, even to the last year or two, whenever that could be done without causing the author to break the rule, which his good taste led him to lay down, of introducing little or nothing, and certainly nothing that might be at all painful, about living persons or about persons whose living relatives and friends might be hurt or annoyed by statements made or by revelations suddenly sprung upon them. Nevertheless, the volume is full of attractions from beginning to end. Nothing, even in Roman history with that memorable episode concerning Manlius Torquatus and his insubordinate son, could be more sternly heroic, more thrilling, and more touching than the story concerning that too awfully dutiful Mayor of Galway, who not only condemned his son to death, but acted as executioner; nothing, even in fiction, could be more exciting and astounding than the case of "Rex v. McCann"; nothing, even in a jest-book, could be more amusing than the picture of Mr. Charles Phillips horse-whipped by the indignant widow, sixty-five years of age, whose cause he won by ridiculing his client herself. To show with what completeness the volume has been got up, it will suffice to mention that there is not only an index, which is always most desirable and helpful, but that there is an alphabetical list containing the names, so far as could be ascertained, of "the Connaught Circuit barristers" from 1604 to the present time. Lastly, it were only right to add that the author is he who wrote "The History of the Lord Chancellors of Ireland" and "The History of the Archbishops of Tuam."

A CASE OF DRY ROT.

No longer swinging open to admit the gilt coaches of Kings and Queens, Princes and Princesses, the iron gates that face Brentford and the river are fast shut, and the quiet lawns and gardens lying between this quaint red-brick Dutch House, and the holiday-makers disporting themselves in the sunshine by the Kew conservatories, are undisturbed except by birds singing and quarrelling as did their ancestors a century ago, when through these windows, now dim and dusty, ogled and smiled grand lords and ladies, to whom Sir Joshua, Gainsborough, West, and Zoffany, have introduced us. For the wand of an enchanter has waved over the Queen's Lodge as if it were a palace in a fairy tale; and where yesterday dwelt sumptuously a brilliant Court, crined and crowned with coronets of various degrees, to-day reign triumphantly Silence and Dry Rot.

Uninhabited for near fifty years, the empty house is interesting from the pathetic signs it still bears of its late occupants. In most of the rooms some small token is left—a fine Chippendale chair, a faded needlework screen, a delicately carved girandole—round which it is possible to weave all sorts of fancies of the dead and gone maids of honour who sat here, who held that screen between their fair faces and the bright light from the candles in those sconces; who danced and played cards, laughed and chatted in these drawing-rooms, which are now almost as quiet as the tombs in which they, the Upper Ten Thousand of the last century, are at rest. And, wandering through the echoing passages, up the grand staircase over which is suspended a beautiful Adams lantern, into saloons lined with looking-glass, paneled dining-rooms hung with faded moreen, one feels as if one were visiting an English Pompeii; as if the floors were piled inches high with the fatal ashes and lava; as if one would discover the corpse of a most Gracious Majesty, a Royal Highness, or a Lord High Chamberlain, still, even in death, grasping the symbols of their power; as if the time of Macaulay's oft-quoted New Zealander had arrived at last, and one were gazing at the veritable ruins of that Monarchy which has for so many hundred years held its sway over our land.

In the ghastly shuttered corridors are worn-out stools once used by the pages-in-waiting. Queer pictures of little or no value still hang on the walls; and down-stairs, on one of the cupboard-doors, is pasted half a sheet of note-paper, on which, in the clear, good, square writing of the time, the ink now brown with age, is a list of the rooms to which the bells belong (which bells with their broken wires are still there), beginning with the apartments of the Princess Augusta, and ending with the King's library and dressing-room. In a corner of the drawing-room is a card-table with a cover worked in cross-stitch, which no doubt the patient fingers of one of the Princesses designed. One would like to have heard the gossip talked over these green and brown wools: "Pamela" and "Evelina" may have been read to her Royal Highness as she "grounded" those flowers; Warren Hastings' trial was fully discussed as the shades of red were sorted, and the Prince of Wales's conduct to his excellent parents spoken of with bated breath: and the mirror which reflected the picturesque Georgian figures has to-day to reflect but an occasional nineteenth-century visitor, who knows nothing of the odd little scenes it could show it touched by a magic wand. What charming stories Hans Andersen would have written on this sheet of quicksilvered glass!

The wing in which the King (what a mockery!) was confined during part of his illness was the first to be seized by the damp hands of the river which runs at the foot of the avenue, and, crumbling rapidly away, was pulled down in 1842. Now the dry rot is increasing. The servants' staircase is considered unsafe, and the walls in some of the rooms have to be lined with wood, consequently it is but a matter of time, and one morning the sun will shine no more on the honest red face of the Farmer-King's palace, for it will be level with the dust. Like the famous "one-hoss shay," the process will be gradual, but the collapse sudden and final; and a new house, with all the modern improvements, will doubtless be built in its stead. Ante-rooms, waiting-rooms, Royal saloons, will all be done away with: there will be larger and fairer accommodations, and a healthier brighter light will pour in through the wider windows.

The opening of the International Industrial Exhibition of Edinburgh is fixed for May 4 next year.

Lord Carnarvon has intimated the resolution of the Irish Government to carry out improvements at Galway Harbour by convict labour.

A new edition of Mr. Clement Scott's "Lays of a Londoner" will shortly be issued. The book will contain several poems suitable for recitation which have hitherto been unpublished.

Six colliery officials and miners have received the Albert Medal for conspicuous gallantry on the occasion of the Clifton Hall explosion in June last.

It has been decided that the memorial to the late Mr. R. B. Mackie, M.P., shall take the form of an extension of the Wakefield Convalescent Home.

In London 2491 births and 1309 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 164 and the deaths 146 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years.

Professor Jowett, in an address on being reappointed Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, declared that the University must open its doors not to one class only, but to all who were desirous to enter.

Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P., in distributing prizes to the students at Burnley on the 9th inst., said it was no use a nation possessing raw material or natural advantages if she allowed the intellectual condition of her artisans to be below that of other nations.

Medals, silver and bronze, awarded by the Royal Humane Society to Captain Short, of the Leinster Regiment, and Sapper Latham, R.E., for saving life from drowning were presented on Sunday afternoon at a general parade of the troops at Chatham to both of the recipients.

The Vice-Chancellor at Cambridge University announces that Siegfried Richemann, Ph.D., Berlin, has been appointed Assistant to the Jacksonian Professor of Natural Experimental Philosophy; also that the Disney Professorship of Archaeology will be vacant on Oct. 28. Mr. C. E. Grant, M.A., King's College, has been appointed Assistant Registrar.

Mr. Thomas Herbert Warren, M.A., was on Tuesday morning elected president of Magdalen College, Oxford University, in the place of the late Dr. Bailey. Mr. Warren was Fellow and Senior Dean of Arts of the College. He was the Hertford scholar in 1873, gained the Gaisford prize for verse in 1875, and was the Craven scholar in 1878.

The great annual apple and pear show of the Royal Horticultural Society was held in the Conservatory of the Inventions Exhibition on Tuesday. The conservatory contained a magnificent display. There were between 3000 and 4000 plates of apples and pears—contributions, not only from every part of the kingdom, but also from France, Germany, and other Continental countries.



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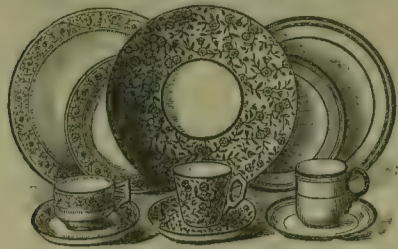
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The visions of the earth were gone and fled—
He saw the giant Sea above his head.—Keats' *Endymion*.

CHAPTER XXXI.

ANNIE'S STORY (CONCLUDED).

At seven o'clock that same evening, the two arrived in London, Johnson tolerably contented with himself for the neatness and dispatch with which he had managed the journey, little guessing that he had been detected by the keen eyes of John Rudd. Arrived at Euston, a four-wheeler was summoned, and the two got into it and were driven away. Then Johnson turned to Annie.

"My dear," he said, "I may as well make you acquainted with our plans now. The fact is, the master won't be able to join you for a week, and I am going to stop and take care of you till he comes. I have taken some apartments for that week in a hotel; and, in order to simplify matters, I have given our names as Mr. and Miss Johnson. Therefore, for the time being, you are my sister, Miss Annie Johnson. Do you understand?"

Annie nodded. She quite understood; though she was beginning to feel alarmed as well as puzzled at the strangeness of the whole proceedings. She was still more alarmed at the subsequent manner in which Johnson conducted himself. True, he had taken rooms in the hotel, as he had said—private rooms, which they occupied in common. She was apparently allowed to go and come at will; yet she soon found that she was as much a prisoner as if she had been inclosed by iron bars. Whatever she did, Johnson knew of; and once or twice, when she attempted to write to her friends, he quietly but firmly refused to allow any such thing.

"Look here," he said, "don't you think this here game is to my taste at all, 'cause you'd be wrong. I've done a goodish many things in my time, but running away wi' girls, and keepin' 'em caged up like birds, aint one of 'em; however, I gave my word to young Redruth as I'd keep ye square till he came, and I'm agoin' to keep my word; but precious glad I shall be when these six days are over."

In due time the six days came to an end, and Annie received from Johnson the glad intelligence that on the afternoon of the sixth day her lover would be with her. Trembling with excitement and joy, she obeyed her woman's instinct, and hastened to make herself look her very best. She arrayed herself in the pretty grey dress which she had brought with her from her home, and put some flowers at her throat; so that when, a few hours later, young Redruth arrived, he clasped her to him again and again, and, looking into her tear-dimmed eyes, said he had never seen her looking so pretty in all her life.

"And you will never go away from me again," said Annie, as she clung, sobbing, to him; "you will always stay with me."

"Always, my darling."

"And we—shall—be married!"

"This very night. Though I have been away, I have not been unmindful of my duty to you, my pet. I have arranged for our marriage; I have taken a house where we will live. We will go straight from here after dinner, and get the ceremony over. It will be a quiet marriage, and, to you, a strange one, I fear. It will not be solemnised in a church, with all the brightness and beauty that should have surrounded

my darling. We shall go before a registrar and be married quietly—this is another sacrifice which my love demands."

But this was no sacrifice to Annie so long as she was married, and knew her love to be no sin—that was all she asked: so she cried a little on his shoulder; but it was for joy, not sorrow.

Everything seemed changed now the young master had come. A charming little dinner was ordered and served in the handsome sitting-room, which during the past week had been occupied by Johnson and Annie. The little party of three sat down to it—Redruth making the most convivial of hosts; after the dinner was over, Johnson took his leave; and the lovers were alone. There was no time just then for billing and cooing, if anything was to be done it must be done quickly, for the day was wellnigh spent. George told Annie to get on her bonnet and cloak; she did so, and the two got into a hansom and were driven away.

How strange it all seemed to her—to be speeding thus through the streets of London with her future husband by her side. She was on her way to be married, dressed in an old bonnet and cloak which she had often worn at St. Gurlott's, with no wedding favours, no joyful faces about her. Looking back upon this episode in later years, she saw in it the dreadful foreshadowing of all that was to follow, the misery, the degradation, the shame. But at the time she saw nothing of all this; the sordidness was illuminated to her by the fact that she had beside her the one man, whom above all others, she loved—and who loved her.

The memory of that episode had faded somewhat away.

She remembered only faintly that the hansom set them down before the door of a dingy office in some back slum of London, that before two men the marriage ceremony was gone through, and that when she re-entered the cab she wore a wedding-ring on the third finger of her left hand, and firmly believed herself to be Mrs. George Redruth.

The house which he had taken for her, and to which he conducted her immediately after the ceremony, was situated in a London suburb. It was an elegant little mansion, furnished and fitted in a style which completely dazzled poor Annie. But in those early days of their union he certainly loved her as much as it was in his power to love: and Annie was happy. Besides, he was always with her: during the day they drove together, and in the evening they went to the theatre or opera—Annie clad in silks and satins like some great lady of the land. But things could not be expected to go on so for ever; and after a while, Redruth began to leave her; for short periods at first, and afterwards for longer—and his manner, at first so ardent and overflowing, gradually cooled. At first, Annie was heartbroken, and during his absences, cried bitterly in the secrecy of her own room. Then she brought reason to her aid, and acknowledged to herself that it was the lot of every happy bride to pass through the experience which was coming to her. After a man had become a husband, it was impossible for him to remain a lover—at least, she had been told that was the common belief, so she must try to be content. But at times, try as she would, she could not help grieving. Thus it was that George Redruth found her very sad one evening, when he returned to her after an absence of several days. He came in jovial enough, for he had been dining at the club with some friends. He took her in his arms and kissed her; then he looked into her eyes.

"Why, Annie, what's this?" he said. "You've been crying."

"Just a little, because I felt so lonely. It is so dreary here when you are away, and you are away so much now."

"If I am, it is no fault of mine, my pet; important business, which you would not understand, occupies nearly all my time; affairs are getting so complicated that, unless I do something and quickly, I shall be a beggar. But come, it's only for a little while; when things are put straight, as I hope they will be soon, we will go abroad and be constantly together. Now, dry your eyes, darling, and see what I have brought you."

He produced a little packet, opened it, and showed her a gold bracelet.

"Isn't it pretty?" he asked.

"Yes; it is pretty, but"—

"Well, my pet?"

"There is something I would rather have than all the bracelets in the world."

"What is that, Annie?"

"The sight of my home, and of my dear father and mother. Oh, George, why can I not write to them and tell them that I am your wife?"

"You are foolish, and don't know what you are saying. A little while ago, when you first came here, you said if you could let them know that you were well and happy it would content you. I allowed you to write, yet you are unhappy and complaining to me again. I have told you repeatedly that I have most important reasons for wishing to keep our union secret."

"Yes, I know, but it seems so strange, so unkind."

"Annie, can you not be patient for a little while? If you loved me as you say, you would obey and trust me."

"I do trust you," she returned, "with all my heart and soul! For your love I have forsaken everything—home, kindred, friends—but when we came away together you promised that in a little time I should return with you to those who are dear to me. I have waited very patiently; but to live on here alone in London, to feel that they think ill of me and are mourning for me far away—oh! I cannot bear it; it breaks my heart!"

"They know that you are alive and well. Surely that is enough."

"Ah, if you knew how dear I am to them! Since I was a child, until the day I came away with you, I had never left my home. It seems so dreary in London after my happy home! Often when you are gone I sit at the window there and look out on the great city; and when I hear the murmur of the folk it seems like the sound of the sea."

"My darling, this is mere sentiment, which you will forget. Surely London, with all its life and gaiety, is merrier than that dreary place where I first found you like a flower in a desert unworthy of such beauty? Come, kiss me, and try to confide in me a little while yet. I wish to make you happy. I love you truly, and dearly; but I have much upon my mind of which I cannot as yet speak freely. Try to be contented here a little longer; then, perhaps, the mystery will end. You will try, won't you?"

"Yes, George; I will try!"

So the discussion ended, and for a time things went on as they had done before. His absences became more frequent and more prolonged; but Annie, since that last talk with him, had learned to look with different eyes upon her lot, and bore all without a murmur. She could not blame him, she loved him too well for that; and after all, she thought, she could not rationally blame him for anything. He had done all that he could do. He had made her his wife, he had given her a home fit for the greatest lady, he had even allowed her to write to her friends, saying that she was happy. He could do no more.

But this blissful state of things was not destined to last. Redruth came to her one day and told her that the house in which she lived had become too expensive for his means; that he had taken rooms for her, and that she must remove to them with all possible speed. Annie was quite content to do as he wished. She had never had much taste for splendid surroundings, and the house, without her husband, was dreary enough. Accordingly, she was removed to the apartments in which I afterwards found her living in the Strand.

"Very little happened to me worth telling," said Annie, continuing her narrative, "until that day when I met you, Hugh. Ah! I shall never forget that day. After you had left me, being dragged away by those men who accused you of murder, I remained in that room stunned and stupefied, utterly incapable of realising what had happened. Then it all came back to me. I seemed to see again your reproachful look—to hear again the dreadful words you uttered when you left me."

"When the time comes," you said, 'may you be as well able to answer for your deeds as I shall answer for mine. The trouble began with you. If murder has been done, it is your doing also—remember that!'"

"Those were the words, Hugh. Night and day they have never left me, and I think they never will until I die. Ah! if I had only died then! But it is just that I should live on—it is part of my punishment to live on and see those that I love best in all the world droop and suffer day by day for the wrongs that I have done."

"Well, Hugh, I was stunned, as I tell you; then suddenly I recovered myself, and rushed, screaming, to the door, with some wild idea of saving you, and bringing you back, when I

was met at the door by my husband. Whether or not he knew anything of what had taken place, I don't know. I was too much agitated myself to think of him. But in a wild fit of excitement and terror, I clung to him and told him all. When I had finished my tale, he looked at me with such a calm, cold gaze, it nearly drove me mad.

"It's a very bad job," he said; 'but really I don't see what I can do?'

"Then I will tell you," I answered. 'You can take me back to St. Gurlott's, and help me to prove that my cousin is innocent—as he is, God knows!'

"Take you back to St. Gurlott's?" he said. 'In what capacity; as Annie Pendragon, or as my wife?'

"As your wife," I replied.

"Oh, Hugh, I shall never forget the look that came into his eyes. He smiled as he replied,

"I cannot do that, because you are not my wife!'"

"Not your wife!" I repeated, scarcely believing that I heard aright, but having once begun it seemed easy for him to continue.

"No," he replied, 'you are not my wife. If you hadn't been a little fool you would have known it long ago.'

"But we were married," I persisted.

"We went through a marriage ceremony," he replied, 'because I wanted to guard against long faces and reproachful looks. After the ceremony you were perfectly contented, but I knew that we were no more man and wife than we had been before. The ceremony was a mock one, the Registrar was an impostor, whose services I had bought; if he hadn't been he would never have performed the ceremony in the evening; if you hadn't been a fool you would have known that a marriage is no marriage if performed after twelve o'clock in the day.'

"Again I looked at him in petrified amazement; then, realising what all this meant to me, I fell sobbing at his feet."

"George," I cried, 'tell me you are not in earnest—say it is not true!' but all his love for me seemed to have died away; without a look he turned from me.

"It is true!" he said.

"Ah! don't say so," I cried, clinging helplessly to him. 'Say that I am your wife; it is the only comfort I have had left to me during all these weary months that have passed away since I left my home! Do not take that from me! In Heaven's name, have pity! Ah, you would have me think ill of you; but I will not. You would never be so base as to deceive me so! You, whom I loved and trusted so much, would never wreck my life and break my heart. I'll not believe but you are my husband still!'

"I covered my face with my hands, and cried bitterly. After a while he came to me and raised me from the ground."

"Annie," he said, 'my poor little girl, be comforted. I have told you the truth—you are not my wife! You can never be that; the difference in our stations is so great that a marriage with you would be my ruin. I have deceived you cruelly; but my heart is still yours, and till death comes I shall love and protect you. We will leave this place; we will leave England together. Then, far away, in some freer, brighter land, where these distinctions do not exist, we shall dwell in happiness and peace.'

"But I shrank from him."

"Do not touch me!" I cried; 'do not speak to me like that!'

"What is it you regret?" he asked—"A mere form! Love is still love, despite the world!"

"Love is not love," I replied, 'till sanctified and proved. You have profaned it! You have broken my heart and destroyed my peace for ever.'

"You talk wildly, Annie," he returned. 'I tell you I will atone. All I have is yours; and I will devote it to your happiness. Can you not forgive me?'

"Forgive you?" I replied. 'Yes, God help me, I forgive you. Good-bye!'

"Why, where are you going?"

"Back to my home."

"Before I could say more, the expression of his face changed."

"I see," he said; 'you wish to ruin me. To publish all over the village the story of what I have done. You will not stand alone disgraced—you would disgrace me, too. But I am not such a fool as to let you. You are with me now; you will remain with me until I choose to let you go.'

"At the time, I did not know of anything that had happened at St. Gurlott's since I had left it. I know now he dreaded to be exposed before Madeline Graham. He kept me a prisoner in those rooms for several days; but at last I managed to make my escape. You know what happened after that, Hugh. I made my way to Falmouth; and there you found me, when I was almost starving. If you had not discovered me I should have died."

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE RETURN HOME.

Thus I have pieced together the narrative which my cousin retailed to me in little episodes, lingering, as women will, on details which seemed trivial in themselves, but which, when carefully criticised, were full of significant meaning. Lost in astonishment and indignation, I heard till the end—when the whole of George Redruth's villany was apparent.

My experience of the world was, as the reader knows, most rudimentary; I knew next to nothing of its viler passions, still less of its great crimes. That any human being calling himself a man could be capable of cold-blooded treachery to a woman whom he promised to love was almost incredible to me; I had heard of such things, but they had appeared to me always in the nature of romance. But if I was aghast at the record of George Redruth's evil doing, I was no less amazed at Annie's extraordinary patience under wrongs so monstrous. The man had deserved no mercy.

I said as much, in bitter enough language; but Annie only wept, and shook her head.

"Bad as he has been to me, I am sure he has a kind heart; and oh! Hugh, I loved him so much. And he used to love me, I am sure, till Miss Graham came between us."

"You say that you went through a ceremony of marriage?" I said. "Annie, I believe you are his wife after all!"

"In the sight of God I am. But Hugh, dear, if it had been a real marriage, he would never dare to wed again."

"Such a scoundrel would dare anything," I cried, fiercely. "It is well you came to me, for there is yet time. He shall do you justice! If he refuses to do so, I will teach him such a lesson that he will never again dare to hold his head up before the world!"

If the truth must be told, Annie's story, painful and terrible as it was, brought me a certain sense of relief. If it were true—and how could I doubt it, coming to me with such sad assurance of truthful tears and protestations?—surely Madeline would never consent to marry the author of such mischief. Whatever happened, she must know the truth without delay; and, all other means failing, she should hear it from my own lips. Yes, face to face with the man who was to be her husband, I would warn her of his unworthiness; not, alas! in any hope that his overthrow could ever be my gain,

but purely in the wish to save her from future misery and degradation. If, after having been assured of the truth, she still persisted in the union, she would do so with her eyes open, and I—I should have done my duty. Such a contingency, however, was scarcely possible.

Long after Annie had told me everything she had to tell, John Rudd came in and joined us. He had, doubtless, prolonged his absence, knowing that we had much to say to each other. When I told him that it was my intention to return at once to St. Gurlott's with my cousin, he seemed astonished, but made no remark; nor did Annie herself, though I saw that she was terrified at what might ensue, offer any objection.

Leaving them in the cottage to partake of some simple refreshment, I walked down to interview Lord ——'s solicitor, and fortunately found him at home. I informed him that domestic circumstances necessitated my return to St. Gurlott's for several days, and that, in the event of his refusing to give me leave of absence, I should simply throw up the situation. I saw he did not wish to lose me, and rather than do so, he assented to my departure, making me promise, however, to return as soon as possible.

Early in the afternoon, we left Gwendovey in the country cart, John Rudd driving, and I seated by Annie's side. On reaching Torborne, I was eager to push on home at once, and succeeded in hiring at the inn a gig and a fast-trotting horse. So we said good-bye to our friend the carrier, whose waggon was waiting for him in the town, and whose business would lead him next morning Falmouth-wards, and, after nightfall, turned our faces to the west.

It was a long journey; travelling nearly all night, at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour, we did not sight the old village till it was almost daybreak. We said little on the way; our hearts were too full for much talk; but now and again I questioned my cousin about the past, and every piece of information I elicited showed me more and more that George Redruth deserved no mercy. All that I heard, too, implicated the murdered man Johnson in the infamous plot for Annie's ruin. Well, he had paid the penalty of his guilt—terribly, swiftly, and unexpectedly; and it was some comfort, at least, to know that, although he was not the main mover in the business, he had to a certain extent deserved his fate.

Though the sun was not up, someone was stirring in the cottage, for there was a light in the window. I jumped to the ground, helped Annie down, and paid the driver, who walked his horse off in the direction of the village.

"Annie," I said, as we paused at the cottage gate, "whatever happens, we must keep this from your father. For his sake, and for his sake only, we must act very cautiously. Do you understand?"

"Yes, Hugh," she answered. Alas! she understood little or nothing of what was really passing in my mind!

The door was unfastened; for, indeed, lock and key were in little request at St. Gurlott's, which was peopled with honest folk. We walked in, and, entering the kitchen, saw my uncle in his shirt-sleeves, reading by the light of a candle. I glanced at the book before him; it was the old Bible, with his own name, his wife's, and Annie's, with the dates of marriage and of birth, on the fly-leaf.

We entered, but he did not look up. A poor scholar, he was spelling his way through a chapter, and muttering the words aloud. But when I drew nearer and spoke to him, he started up with a cry, pale as death, with the sweat standing in great beads upon his wrinkled brow.

"Who be thar?" he cried. "Help!"

"What, don't you know me?" I said, forcing a laugh. "It is I, Hugh Trelawney, and Annie, your daughter."

"Hugh! Annie!" he repeated, drawing his hand nervously across his lips. "Why, saw it be! Why did 'ee coom upon me so sudden like? I did not hear 'ee. Annie, my lass, I thought you were away at Gwendovey, wi' your cousin. What brings 'ee home saw soon?"

Annie and I exchanged looks, and, after a warning movement of the eyebrows, I replied,

"Oh, it's all simple enough. I was a bit homesick, and was going to rith over when Annie turned up. I hope you're glad to see me, uncle? I'm sure I am to see you!"

I held out my hand, and he grasped it warmly.

"Glad enough, I reckon! Why, I ha' missed 'ee as if you had been gawn a year." He added, seeing my gaze rest on the open book before him, "I were reading a bit, my lad, when you come in; for I were restless like, and couldn't sleep. Your aunt's a-bed, and sound as a tawp, I warrant."

As he spoke, he closed the page nervously, as if fearing that we should see what portion of the book he had been reading. Annie stooped over him and kissed him tenderly: he looked up with a faint smile, and patted her cheek.

"Hugh, my lad," he said presently, "I wish you had never left the mine."

"Why, uncle?"

"New overseer be a chap fro' Wales, and naw manner o' good. All he thinks o' is to save money for the company, and he dawns't go down hissen once in a se'nnight. Naw the place be wuss than ever. Out alawng to the blue gallery, the sea is safe to come in, some o' these days."

"I always said so," I returned. "It's an infernal shame that nothing has been done."

"Saw it be, lad. I spoke to Measter Jarge about it last neet, and he ha' promised to take a last look at 'un before he gangs away. I says to him, says I, 'I dawns't care for mysen, but I'm afeared for the men, Measter Jarge, and I do hope summat 'll be done.' He were kind-spoken, as civil as he allays is, though some folk dawns't like 'un."

This was a gentle hint to me. Knowing what I did, and how cruelly my uncle's simplicity had been imposed upon, I could hardly refrain from committing myself, but I thought of the possible consequences, and held my tongue.

By-and-by my aunt came down, and we all breakfasted together; after which, my uncle went off to the mine. Not till he was gone did my aunt set free her tongue, but his departure was the signal for a series of questions as to the cause of my unexpected return. The old man's mind was too full of his own troubled thoughts to have much room for conjecture; always simple, he now took things as they came, in a dazed, helpless manner pitiful to behold. With my aunt it was different. With her characteristic common-sense, she perceived that my coming was due to no mere attack of homesickness, but betokened urgent business on hand.

She soon came to a natural conclusion—that I had been drawn thither by the news of the approaching marriage.

"You had better ha' stayed away," she exclaimed. "'Tis the awld tale o' the burnt moth and the candle, lad! When Annie said she were gawing across to see thee, I were glad, thinkin' 'ee might be company till each other; but she took 'ee the news she should ha' kept to hersen, and nawt would please 'ee but coming where you warn't wanted."

"Never mind, aunt," I said, as cheerfully as possible. "I am not going to break my heart, at all events."

"Maybe nawt," she answered; "but you was better far away."

As soon as possible, I left the cottage, to think out the situation for myself. Now that I had come home, I felt in full force the awkwardness of my position. How was I to

take firm ground in Annie's name, and yet keep the truth from my uncle, the shock to whose already shattered system I so much dreaded? From every point of view, indeed, the proclamation of the truth would be a calamity and a scandal; yet it must be made, for Annie's sake, for Madeline's. My only course was to proceed as cautiously as possible, first sounding the main actor in the drama and ascertaining what he had to say in his own defence. With this view I determined to go at once to Redruth House.

It was a wild windy day, with frequent showers of rain. As I approached the avenue, I heard the dreary "sough" of the wind in the trees, and my thoughts went back to the day when I, a boy, met George Redruth, a boy, in that very place. Nothing was changed; the trees, the rusty gate, the quiet road, were all the same; yet what dark vicissitudes had come in all those years!

I had opened the gate, and was passing in, when a voice called me. I turned and saw my cousin. She had followed me from the cottage, with her shawl thrown over her head to protect her from the rain, which was falling heavily.

"Hugh," she cried, panting, and placing her hand on my arm, "where are you going?"
"Up to Redruth House. It was for that I came."
"Not to-day! Don't go to-day!" she exclaimed, trembling violently.

"I have no time to waste," I replied, "and I must have it out at once. Go home, and leave it all to me! I have promised to see you righted, and I will keep my word."

But she still clung to me, looking piteously into my frowning face.

"If you must go, promise me"—
"What?"

"Promise me that you will do nothing violent. Hugh, dear, he is a gentleman—do not provoke him too much!—and remember—remember—that I love him dearly."

"Can you still say that, knowing how he has used you?" I answered, almost savagely. "Well, you best know your own heart; and I know mine. I came to have it out with George Redruth, and I shall not rest until we meet face to face."

"Hugh, for God's sake!"—

"There, there, do not be afraid," I said, "but do as I tell you—go home and wait for my return. I promise you that I will be careful. If only for my uncle's sake, I wish to avoid a public scene. But he must be made to confess, and Miss Graham must be warned."

I left her standing in the road, and looking after me as I ran rather than walked up the dreary avenue. At the last bend, just before I passed from sight, I turned, and there she stood still, watching. I waved my hand to her before I disappeared. As I came in sight of the house, I endeavoured, to keep very calm; but, in spite of the effort, my excitement grew—and no wonder, seeing the nature of my errand! But the chief cause of my emotion was the fact that I should soon, in all probability, see Madeline Graham.

I walked boldly up to the front door and rang the bell. In a few moments the door was opened by a man-servant.

"Is your master at home?" I asked.

"Mr. Redruth is in the drawing-room," replied the fellow.

"What name shall I say?"

"I will announce myself," I answered, stepping into the hall.

Having already visited the house, I knew my way. As I strode across the hall, the man followed me, and tried to bar my passage; but I pushed him aside.

"Stand out of the way," I said, and, placing my hand on the drawing-room door, I threw it open. The man fell back in astonishment, and I strode in.

For my own part, I felt very like a savage; but I was in no sense of the word master of myself. I had the grace, however, to take off my hat.

I found myself in a large, elegantly furnished room, looking to the south and opening on a garden terrace. To my simple, unsophisticated gaze, it was splendid enough for a room in a palace; but in my present temper I was not to be daunted, even by the presence of a king.

(To be continued.)

It would be an unfortunate thing for authors in this busy age of bookmaking if the compilation of books were dependent on a reader's need of them. Possibly that need is rarely felt until the manufacturers create a demand. No one, for example, would say that the world requires a new picture of society and literature in the reign of the Second Charles from the hands of Mr. W. H. Davenport Adams, and yet *The Merry Monarch*; or, *England under Charles II.*, 2 vols (Remington and Co.), being lightly written and easily read, may afford amusement during a sleepy hour after dinner. It is a compilation, but Mr. Adams undertakes also to criticise the period, and does this intelligently. He writes with good feeling and good sense, but it is, perhaps, inevitable in a production like this that for readers familiar with the age there should be little novelty. In different forms we seem to have read before in books open to everyone all that these volumes contain. The work begins with a chapter of one hundred pages devoted to the diaries of Evelyn and Pepys, from which familiar sources of information the most copious extracts are given. The musicians follow, and here Mr. Adams has brought together a number of facts less accessible to the general reader. To describe forty-three of the Restoration dramatists is the writer's next task, and we must give him credit for having read a great deal in order to achieve it. We need scarcely say that the chief of these dramatic writers is Dryden, and to him Mr. Adams allots a large but not an unfair amount of space. Unfortunately, later on in the book, another chapter is given to "glorious John," and the result is much needless repetition. Moreover, Mr. Adams's statements about Dryden's plays, in the two chapters, do not always harmonise. We read, for instance, in one place that the "Indian Queen" was produced in 1663, in another place in 1664. The plays of "Marriage à la Mode" and of "Aureng-zebe" are treated in the same fashion, the correct date of presentation being given on one page, and an incorrect date on another. Slight inaccuracies are, however, of not much consequence in a book of this kind, made for the amusement of the hour, and the reader will soon discover that it is not dull. The chapters on "the Merry Monarch's" duchesses, the chapters on the actors and actresses, on the poets and prose writers, are readable throughout. It is inevitable, of course, that they should be superficial. Mr. Adams skims lightly over the whole Restoration period, touching the surface, and never going beneath it, even when he undertakes to write of men like Milton and Jeremy Taylor, like Cudworth and Barrow, like Hobbs and Boyle, like Sir Thomas Browne and Sir Isaac Newton. Slight though his work is in this direction, it is pleasant and honest; and of Jeremy Taylor Mr. Adams speaks as if he had long been familiar with that noble writer, the most eloquent of his century, or of any. We conclude that the author does not anticipate more than a fleeting reputation for these two large volumes, or he would have made them more serviceable by an index.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor. M.B.S.—You will find a correction of No. 2139 in a subsequent Number. We have referred the other matter to the authorities.

Captain B. (Great Malting).—Your solution of the Sirdar's Problem does not give a perfect oblong figure.

F.T. (Derby).—Glad to hear from you after such a long silence. The problem shall soon appear.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 2174 and 2175 received from J.J. Milner (Christchurch, New Zealand); of No. 2164 from F.E. Gibbins (Tiflis), and C. Belton (Tiflis); of No. 2165 from Alpha; of No. 2161 from T.S. (Friedrichroda), T.G. (Ware), Edmund Field, Commander W.L. Martin (R.N.), and J.H. Tamisier.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2167 received from S. Bullen, N.S. Harris, H. Wardell, E.J. Winter Wood, R.L. Southwell, B.R. Wood, J.K. (South Hampstead), L. Shaw-wood, Ernest Shaw-wood, J. Alois Schmucke, C. Oswald, Otto Fuider (Ghent), G. Darragh, Joseph Ashworth, R. Tweedell, R.H. Brooks, James Piddington, H. Lucas, Jupiter Junior, L. Desanges, W. Hillier, Commander W.L. Martin (R.N.), E. Casella (Paris), A.C. Hunt, L. Falcon (Antwerp), L.L. Greenaway, Rev. W. Anderson (Old Romney), A.W. Scrutton, G.W. Law, Ben Nevis, H. Reeve, L. Wyman, Elmo (Darlington), Casino National (Jerez), Gordon Jackson (R.N.), Shadforth, E. Elsbury, and F. Marshall.

NOTE.—This Problem appears to have puzzled many of our solvers. We hope, however, that those who have failed will persevere, as the position is well worthy of study.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 2165.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to B 4th K to B 2nd, or R 2nd
2. Kt to R 3rd K moves
3. Q or B mates accordingly.
Variations obvious.

No. 2166.

1. P to Q Kt 4th K to B 6th
2. Q to K sq (ch) K to K 5th
3. Q to R sq. Mate.

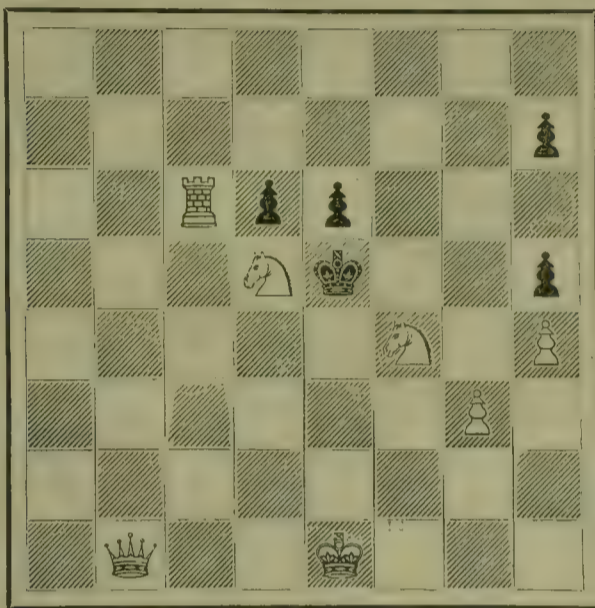
If Black play 1. K to K 4th, White continues with 2. Q to R 8th (ch); if 1. B takes P, then 2. Q to R 8th (ch), and if 1. P to K 8th, then 2. B to B 6th (ch), mating in each case on the third move. The mates springing from variations of Black's second move should be obvious to the student.

PROBLEM No. 2169.

A Competing Problem in the IRISH CHESS ASSOCIATION TOURNEYS.

Motto: "Ultima ratio regum."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played in London between the Rev. G. A. MACDONNELL and Mr. SYDNEY ENSOR.

(King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. P to Kt 3rd	P takes P
2. P to K B 4th	B to B 4th	20. P takes P	Q takes Kt P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	21. Q R to K Kt sq	Q to B 5th
4. P to B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	22. P to Q 5th	
5. B to K 2nd	B takes Kt		
6. B takes B	Kt to Q B 3rd		
7. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Kt 3rd		
8. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 4th		
9. P to Kt 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd		
10. P to Q 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd		
11. P to B 5th	Kt takes P		
12. B takes Kt	P takes Kt		
13. P to Q 4th	Q to R 5th (ch)		
14. K to K 2nd	Kt to B 3rd		
15. Kt to Q 2nd	Castles (K R)		
16. K to Q 3rd	P to B 4th		
17. Kt to B 4th	B to B 2nd		
18. Q to K 2nd	K R to K sq		

19. P to Kt 3rd
20. P takes P
21. Q R to K Kt sq
22. P to Q 5th
23. Q to Kt 2nd
24. Q to R 3rd
25. P takes P
26. P takes P (double ch), and Black resigned.

THE IRISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of the Irish Chess Association was opened on the 3rd inst. in the rooms of the St. Patrick Chess Club, Nassau-street, Dublin. The President, Mr. Thomas Long, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of members, among whom were Mr. W. Mackeson, Q.C., of London, and Mr. W. H. K. Pollock, of Bath. In an able speech, Mr. Long pointed out the many advantages of the organisation, concluding with a tribute of praise to Messrs. Rynd and Rowland, who had been foremost in their exertions to make the meeting a success. Mr. Rowland, the honorary secretary and treasurer of the association, then stated that over fifty members had been enrolled, and that the amount of the subscriptions paid in exceeded £30, which, he considered, augured well for the future of the association. Although many Irish chessplayers had not yet supported the movement, he expected that when they find that the Irish Chess Association has struggled into existence, and is now a thing of reality, they would support it. It was announced that for the tournament on even terms the following amateurs had entered:—Messrs. P. Rynd, W. W. Mackeson, A. S. Peake, W. Nicholls, W. H. K. Pollock, and J. Morphy; and that for the handicap the following were the entries:—Messrs. P. Duncombe, J. C. Newsome, D. Cudmore, W. H. K. Pollock, T. Kenny, W. Nicholls, T. B. Rowland, Dr. W. A. Murray, A. S. Peake, W. W. Mackeson, and P. Rynd. Representative teams of the Dublin University, the St. Patrick's, and the Richmond clubs had entered for the club tournaments. Play in the several tournaments commenced on Monday, the 5th inst., and the result of the first two rounds in the principal competition was as follows:—

Mackeson 1	Nicholls 0
Rynd 1	Peake 0
Morphy unfinished	Rynd unfinished
Pollock 1	Mackeson 0
Peake 1	Nicholls 0

In the Handicap Tourney, the following was the score at the same date:—

Cudmore 3	Rowland 1
Mackeson 2½	Rynd 1
Pollock 2½	Nicholls 0
Newsome 2	Kenny 0
Duncombe 1	Murray 0
Peake 0	

Major George Hope Verney introduced the game of "Four-Handed Chess," and the play attracted much attention on Monday and Tuesday evenings. The result of the play in the several tournaments, down to Saturday, the 10th inst., is appended:—

Pollock 3	To play. 2	Peake 2	To play. 1
Morphy 2½	1	Rynd 1½	2
Mackeson 2½	0	Nicholls 0	2

The following is the position, respectively, of the competitors in the handicap tournament:—Duncombe, 5½; Pollock, 5; Cudmore, 4; Mackeson, 3½; Newsome, 3; Rowland, 1½; Kenny, Nicholls, and Rynd, each a unit.

The Board of Trade have received through the Foreign Office two gold medals which have been awarded by the United States Government to Captain W. Graham, master of the British barque *Rapid Transit*, and to Captain John Card, of the British barque *Hants County*, for their services in rescuing the crew of the American steam-ship *Hunter*, in March, 1885.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

The protectorate of these islands, or rather the annexation of them to Great Britain, having been more than once offered to her Majesty by King Thakombau and the principal native chiefs, was finally accepted by this country in October, 1874. The Fiji Islands, admirably situated for trade, and favoured with a good climate and rich soil, have already become a centre of much commercial traffic in the Pacific Ocean.

The archipelago of Fiji is situated in the South-western Pacific, between the parallels of 15 deg. and 19 deg. S. latitude, and the meridians of 177 deg. E. and 178 deg. W. longitude. It comprises nearly two hundred islands, besides islets, rocks, and reefs. The two largest, called Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, are of considerable size, having each a circumference of two hundred or two hundred and fifty miles. The names of other important islands are Ovalau, Kandavu, Taviuni, Koro, Ngau, and Lakemba; sixty-five of them are inhabited. There are several good harbours in the group, the principal of which is that of Levuka, on the eastern side of the island of Ovalau, where the European town was situated; but the official capital is Suva. The native capital is Bau, the former residence of the kings. It occupies a small island close to the mainland of Viti Levu, a few hours' sail from Levuka. The largest river, the Rewa, is in Viti Levu; it is a broad and rapid stream, four hundred or five hundred yards wide, and navigable for small vessels a considerable distance. Most of the islands rise abruptly from the sea, and present in their bold and irregular outline the peculiar character of the volcanic formation to which they belong. In Viti Levu there are thousands of acres of splendid flat lands; and, although most of the country is undulating, and in some places mountainous, the soil everywhere is remarkably fertile and productive; indeed, it is said that there is hardly an acre of land throughout this group that might not be either converted into a pasture or a plantation. The lofty peaks of Voma and Buke Levu are 4000 ft. high.

The native population at the present time is variously estimated at between 120,000 and 200,000. The Fijians are a tall, well-made, muscular race of men. Neither so black nor so woolly-haired as the true Papuans, they are, nevertheless, nearer akin to them than to the lighter-coloured Polynesians of Tonga and Samoa. Formerly they were considered to be the most inveterate cannibals of any existing race; and although the introduction of Christianity amongst them has abolished this terrible custom wherever the missionaries have established themselves, it is affirmed that it still exists to a certain extent amongst the heathen tribes who inhabit the mountainous and as yet almost unknown interior of Viti Levu. The former method of dressing their crisp and somewhat woolly hair, spread out like a mop to a distance of ten or twelve inches from the head, is still adhered to by the less civilised tribes. They are very careful not to crush these grand wigs; and when they lie down they rest their necks on wooden pillows, elevated by legs some eight inches from the floor, so that the elaborately-dressed hair may sustain no pressure. They build large canoes, in which they perform somewhat distant voyages from one island to another. In the manufacture of their houses and weapons, as well as in their handsomely chequered "tappa" cloths, their wicker-work baskets and their earthenware vessels, they exhibit both taste and skill. In the Windward Islands there is a considerable mixture of the lighter Tonga blood, owing to the colonisation of that portion of the group by the powerful Tongans.

Our illustrations consist of a variety of sketches of native life, manners and customs, the war-dance, the homage paid to the Chiefs and Princes, and the interior of one of their great houses; the preparation of "kava," their favourite intoxicating beverage, from the juice of a certain root chewed by young lads sitting around the bowl; an examination of the pupils of a missionary school; and a holiday dance of young people under the supervision of their English teachers. We present also, on another page, Views of some of the romantic scenery of these islands, the mountain peaks, the rivers, and a native village on the seashore, with examples of the beautiful trees and plants, which many travellers have described.

Amidst the many books of verse—generally only efforts in rhyme, and often very bad efforts—it is pleasant to meet with a volume that has the true poetic ring and poetic feeling. *Ballads and Poems from the Pacific*, by Philip Garth (Sampson Low), have much of the rhythmical swell, of the vigour combined with sweetness, that are among the charms of lyric poetry. And they have something more, for Mr. Garth can tell a story, especially a sea-story, with great felicity. Ballads like "The Phantom Ship," "Captain Teach," and "With Franky Drake," are notable for their directness and simplicity, for that clear, far-seeing vision on the part of the writer which enables the reader to see also for the moment with poetic eyes. From poems of this class it is impossible to quote; they must be read as a whole; and if read aloud to the sound of the sea so much the better, for, like several other pieces in the book, they have a briny flavour, which shows that much of Mr. Garth's inspiration is due to the ocean. Very graceful and tender are his lines on "Islandiana," and on the Prince Imperial, though the view taken of the young Prince's death may not be historically correct. Occasionally, we catch a strain which reminds us too forcibly of earlier poets. Mr. Garth touches often on old and well-worn themes, but in doing so utters his own heart in his song. We regret that there is no very short poem that will in any true measure illustrate the writer's poetical sensibility and freedom of versification. A word of praise must be added for the form in which Mr. Garth's volume is produced. The print and paper make the book as pleasant to read as it is worthy to be read.

Books that state facts accurately and contain a careful index are useful to consult if not always interesting to read. *The Parliamentary History of England from the Passing of the Reform Bill of 1832*, by John Raven (Elliot Stock), is a brief chronicle of half a century, which reads like an abridgment of Hansard. Generally speaking, the compiler is content to record the doings of Parliament and significant political events without expressing an opinion about them, but occasionally he passes judgment on men and things, and not always with discrimination. To say of Richard Cobden that he occupied a higher place in the esteem of his countrymen than had ever been accorded to any statesman before him implies an ignorance of history; and it is surely inaccurate to state that the war declared against Russia in 1854 was due to the influence of panic. It is curious to note, as the eye glances over this abstract, how certain difficulties occur again and again, which, like Ireland, are to this day the despair of statesmen. Equally curious is it to observe the contrast between a statesman's conscience out of office and when he undertakes the responsibilities of government. For example, in 1846, owing to crimes of violence in Ireland, the Government of Sir Robert Peel applied to Parliament for additional powers of repression. The bill was defeated, and Ministers resigned. Lord John Russell took the helm, and the "Ministers actually reintroduced the bill of the late Government which they had opposed, and upon the failure of which they came into office." One good feature of Mr. Raven's serviceable volume, is a list of members of Cabinets from 1832 to 1880.



1. Preparing kava, the national drink. 2. A Fijian prince. 3. Band playing, and dance at the annual missionary meeting. 4. Native school examination. 5. A native umbrella. 6. Homage to a chief: a stockaded village, with chief's house in the background. 7. War dance: samseto toka-toka. 8. Native house: presentation of food to a chief.

SKETCHES OF FIJIAN LIFE.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 6, 1880), with four codicils (dated April 26, 1881; Nov. 16 and Dec. 19, 1883; and June 16, 1884), of Mr. William Goldsmith, late of Nos. 31 and 32, Parliament-street, and No. 12, Gloucester-square, wine and spirit merchant, who died on Aug. 6 last, at Shooters Hill-road, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Henry William Robinson and Walter Charles Goldsmith, the nephews, and Edgar Horne, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £173,000. The testator bequeaths £480 Two-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, and £200, to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Ixworth, Suffolk, upon trust, to distribute the dividends among the poor of the said parish; £1200 Two-and-a-Half per Cent Stock to Framlingham Albert Second Class College, to found a scholarship of £30 per annum; £500 each to the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum and the Licensed Victuallers' School; £400 each to the Western Dispensary, Rochester-row; St. Margaret's, Westminster, Blue Coat School; Charing-cross Hospital; the Hospital for Incurables, Clapham-road; and the Young Men's Christian Association;—£300 each to the Westminster Hospital, the Life-Boat Institution, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum;—£200 each to the London Fever Hospital; St. Anne's School, Brixton; and the Church Missionary Society;—£5000, all his horses and carriages, and the wines and consumable stores at his residence, to his wife; his residence in Gloucester-square, with the furniture, plate, pictures, and effects, and £12,000 Two-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, upon trust, for his wife, for life or widowhood, in addition to the provision made for her by their marriage settlement; and numerous legacies and annuities to his executors, clerks, servants, and others, including £5000 to Mr. Moore, the faithful assistant in his business. There are considerable legacies to nephews, nieces, and other relatives, and the residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided into one hundred parts, and distributed among some of his nephews and nieces, and the wife and children of another nephew.

The will (dated April 2, 1884) of Mr. Richard Wallace, late of Austinfriars and of No. 24, Norfolk-terrace, who died on July 18 last, at the Old Lodge, near Wallop, county Southampton, was proved on the 24th ult. by Lewis Alexander Wallace and Alexander Falconer Wallace, the brothers, the Rev. James Franck Bright, D.D., and Henry Maxwell, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £85,000. The testator bequeaths £1000, and all his furniture, plate, pictures, books, household effects, wines, and consumable stores, to his wife, and he confirms the settlement made on their marriage; £100 each to his executors, to his

brothers, George and William, and to three of the persons in the employ of his firm; and two years' wages to each of the domestic servants who have been five years in his service at his death. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held, upon trust, for his wife, for life, and then for all his children, in equal shares.

The will (dated June 5, 1884) of Mr. Robert Bownas Mackie, M.P. for Wakefield, late of St. John's, Wakefield, who died on June 18 last, at Hertford-street, Mayfair, was proved at the Wakefield District Registry, on the 3rd ult., by Edward Alexander Mackie and John Mackie, the brothers, and Miss Edith Grace Mackie, the daughter, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £65,000. The testator leaves his freehold property at Hollingthorpe, in Crigglestone, Yorkshire; at Primrose-hill, Wakefield; and his interest in a freehold house at Leeds to his brother Edward Alexander; his share and interest in a small freehold estate at New Mills, Derbyshire, to his brother John; and the remainder of his real estate, whether freehold or copyhold, to his said daughter. He bequeaths all his household furniture, plate, pictures, books, jewellery, wines, household stores, horses, carriages, cattle, and implements, to his daughter; £25,000, upon trust, for his daughter, for life, and then for her children as she shall appoint; £15,000 and his share and interest in the Crigglestone Coal and Fire-Clay Company to his brother Edward Alexander; £2500 to his brother John; £2000 each to his sisters, Ann Rachel Smith and Eliza Hannah Mackie; and legacies to nieces, to persons in the employ of the firm of Edward Mackie and Sons, and to servants. He also bequeaths £1000 each to the Wakefield Dispensary and Clayton Hospital in aid of the endowment fund, the Wakefield Mechanics' Institution, and the Wakefield School of Art; and £500 each for the benefit of St. John's Church, Wakefield, and to the Wakefield Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The residue of the personalty he gives to his daughter.

The will (dated Dec. 12, 1884), with a codicil (dated Feb. 22, 1885), of Miss Elizabeth Caroline Anne Best, late of Heathside, Maidstone, who died on Aug. 17 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Major Thomas Charles Hardinge Best, the brother, and Bernard Tindal Bosanquet, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £44,000. The testatrix bequeaths £2000 each to her nieces Harriet Emily Hardinge Best Bosanquet and Aylmer Adela Maudsley Best Bosanquet; £1000 to her niece Elizabeth Louisa Whatman Best Bosanquet; £18,000, upon trust, for her sister, Emily Dorothy Bosanquet for life, and then for her said three nieces; and legacies to her said brother and to servants. Her house, Heathside, she

settles on her said niece Harriet. The residue of her property she gives to her said sister.

The will (dated July 30, 1885) of Mr. Edmund Lloyd, late of Holborn-bars, in the city of London, of Exeter, and of No. 5, Fellowes-road, Haverstock-hill, tobacco manufacturer, who died on Aug. 4 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence Lloyd, the widow, and Horace Charles Lloyd, the brother, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £34,000. The testator bequeaths £500, and all his jewellery, plate, pictures, books, articles of household use and ornament, horses and carriages, to his wife; and £500 each to John Wynne Lawrence and to his niece, Bertha, the daughter of his brother, Horace Charles. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held, upon trust, to pay the income to his wife, for life, and, at her death, for all the children of his said brother, in equal shares.

The will (dated May 27, 1884), of the Ven. Henry Woolcombe, Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, Exeter, and Archdeacon of Barnstaple, late of Ashbury, Devon, who died on June 4 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Charles Belfield Woolcombe, the son, the acting executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £10,000. The testator gives £2000, all his furniture, effects, horses and carriages, and an annuity of £500, to his wife, Mrs. Jacquetta Elizabeth Woolcombe; £20,000 to his son, Charles Belfield; £4000 and a further sum of £12,500 to be paid on the death of his wife to each of his five other surviving children; and an annuity of £350 to the widow of his late son Henry, during widowhood, and then for the support of his said late son's children until the youngest attains twenty-one; ultimately £10,000 is to be divided between the four youngest of the said children. All his real estate is devised, first in aid of his personal estate to provide for the payment of the legacies and annuities, and his debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, and subject thereto to the use of his grandson, John Moth Woolcombe, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons, successively, according to seniority in tail general. The provision made for his wife and children is in addition to that made for them by a settlement, which he confirms.

The will (dated June 13, 1877) of Lady Caroline Georgiana Legge, daughter of the third Earl of Dartmouth, late of Forest Lodge, Keston, Kent, who died on Aug. 11 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Edward Henry Legge, the nephew, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £5000. The testatrix leaves legacies to her sisters, nephews, nieces, godchildren, and servants; and the residue of her real and personal estate to her nephew, the said Hon. Edward Henry Legge.

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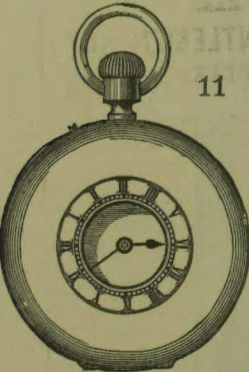
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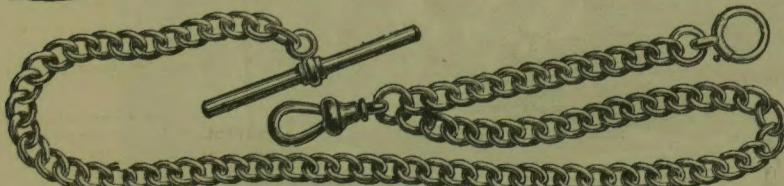
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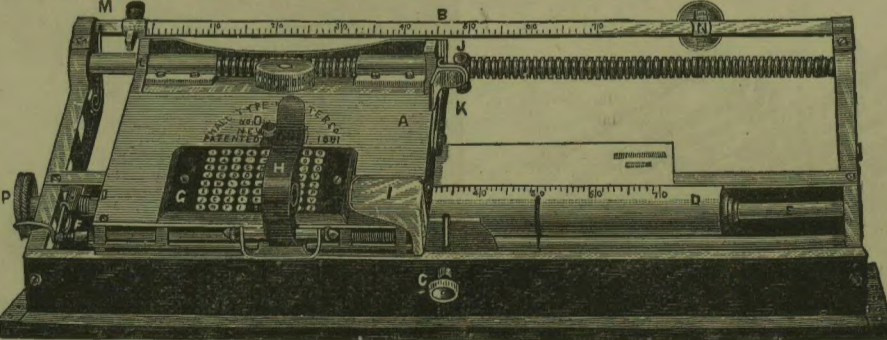
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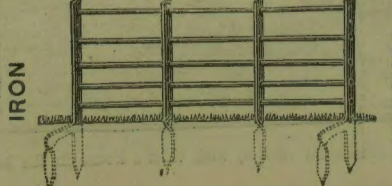
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Exquisite Model. Perfect Comfort. Guaranteed Wear.

Le Follet says:—"A novel invention in Corsets, admirably calculated to prevent the very disagree-
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Which maintains a unique reputation, and is universally approved by the Leading Physicians as the Best, Safest, and Most Effectual Remedy for SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY DERANGEMENT,
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The attention of Ladies is directed to the following
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of perfecting and extending, by the aid
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do not doubt the Company in question
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its manufactures, the confidence in its
appliances I have hitherto expressed."

Please forward size round the Waist
next the skin when ordering the
"**ELECTROPATHIC
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**NERVOUS DEPRESSION, HEART DISEASE,
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never thought to be spared much longer to my family. Since I have
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I cannot find words to express the benefit your
system of treatment has conferred upon me, and
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recommend it to all the sufferers I come across,
and I shall continue to do so as long as I live. I
shall be glad also to answer any inquiries that
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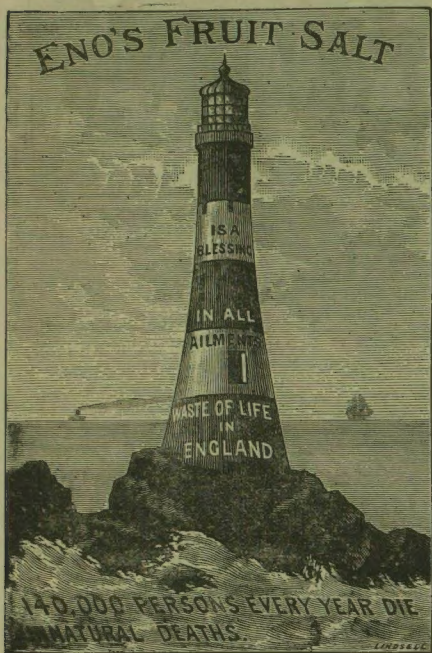
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NOW!!! is the watchword of the wise. **NOW!!!** you can change the trickling stream; but to-morrow you may have the raging torrent to contend with,



WHICH MAY BE PREVENTED.
See a large Illustrated Sheet, with each Bottle of
ENO'S FRUIT SALT

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.
How important it is to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at the onset. For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your puny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders, or Ship Captains, or Europeans generally, who are visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate. Whenever a change is contemplated, likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion, for under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, &c., then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand that will answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case, and in no case any harm. The pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is: "I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it

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"We have for the last four years used your FRUIT SALT during several important survey expeditions in the Malay Peninsula, Siam, and Cambodia, and have undoubtedly derived great benefit from it. In one instance only was one of our party attacked with fever during that period, and that happened after our supply of FRUIT SALT had run out. When making long marches under the powerful rays of a vertical sun, or tramping through swampy districts, we have used the FRUIT SALT two and three times a day. The FRUIT SALT acts as a gentle aperient, keeps the blood cool and healthy, and wards off fever. We have pleasure in voluntarily testifying to the value of your preparation, and our firm belief in its efficacy. We never go in the jungle without it, and have also recommended it to others.—Yours truly, Commander A. LOFTUS, F.R.G.S., his Siamese Majesty's Hydrographer; E. C. DAVIDSON, Superintendent Siamese Government Telegraphs.—Bangkok, Siam, May, 1883.—J. C. Eno, Esq., London."

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For Cleansing the Skin and Scalp of Birth Humours, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scald Head, Scrofula, and other inherited skin and blood diseases. CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible. Absolutely pure. Sold by all Chemists, or post-free of Francis Newbery and Sons, 1, King Edward-street, Newgate-street, London, E.C. Price: CUTICURA, 2s. 3d.; RESOLVENT, 4s. 6d.; SOAP, 1s. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Write F. Newbery and Sons for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BY SPECIAL ROYAL APPOINTMENT.

Spearman's No other article woven equals this in general utility.
DEVON According to the "Queen," "It has no rival."

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For Ladies' wear, beautiful qualities, 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. the yard; for Children's wear, capably strong, 1s. 3d. to 2s. the yard; for Gentlemen's wear, double width, 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. the yard. The Navy Blues and the Blacks are fast dyes. On receipt of instructions, samples will be sent Post-Free.—N.B. Any length cut, and Carriage Paid to principal Railway Stations.

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NO AGENTS.

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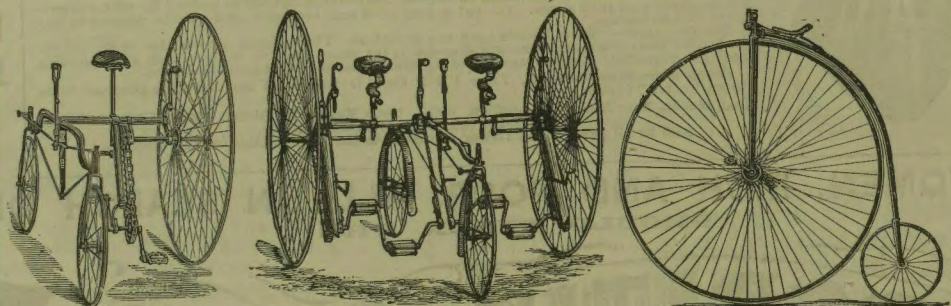


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THE OLDEST TRICYCLE AND LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.
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THE COVENTRY ROTARY TRICYCLE ridden 232 1/2 Miles in twenty-four hours, over roads 2 in. deep in mud, beating every record in the world.
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THE OLDEST AND BEST.—"THE QUEEN"

(the Lady's Newspaper) says:—"Having made a fresh trial of its virtues, after considerable experience with other compounds of the same nature, we feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all housewives who are in any difficulty in polishing their furniture."—Dec. 22, 1883.
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CAUTION.—See that the Name is on the Bottle, and Beware of cheap imitations.



This novel Invention is designed to meet the hard wear and tear of children, by weaving or splicing double threads invisibly in the knees, toes, and heels; and now, we splice the ankles also, just where the boots cut through the stocking from the friction of the ankle-joint.

N.B.—More than a Thousand Ladies have written to us testifying to the excellence of our stockings, their superiority over any other make, and their joyful relief from at least one half the usual quantity of darning.

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Manufactures at his Mills, Shipley, near Bradford,
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Cashmeres, Beiges, Foulies, Serges, Coatings, Nuns' Veiling, Ottoman Cloths, Estamines, Sateens, Merinos, Canvas and Basket Cloths, and many other varieties.

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ANY LENGTH CUT. Carriage paid on Parcels of 20s. value and upwards.
LADIES ARE INVITED to call and inspect the Goods or to write for Patterns. RICHARD ECROYD'S system of business is based upon straightforward dealing, and the absence of extravagant pretences. Silk Goods shall be all silk—Wool Fabrics shall be all wool. "WEAR IS THE TRUE TEST OF VALUE." If you prefer to send direct to the Mills, do so, and A FULL SET OF PATTERNS and all particulars shall be sent you. The address is, RICHARD ECROYD, Charlestown Mills, Shipley, near Bradford.

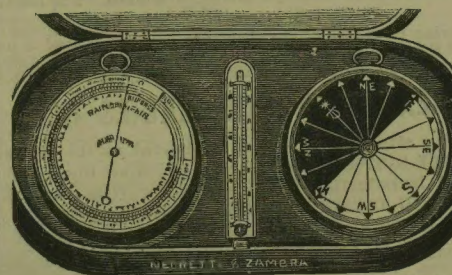
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"THE GUN of the PERIOD."
TRADE MARK. REGD.
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